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The Outlook

April 16, 1924

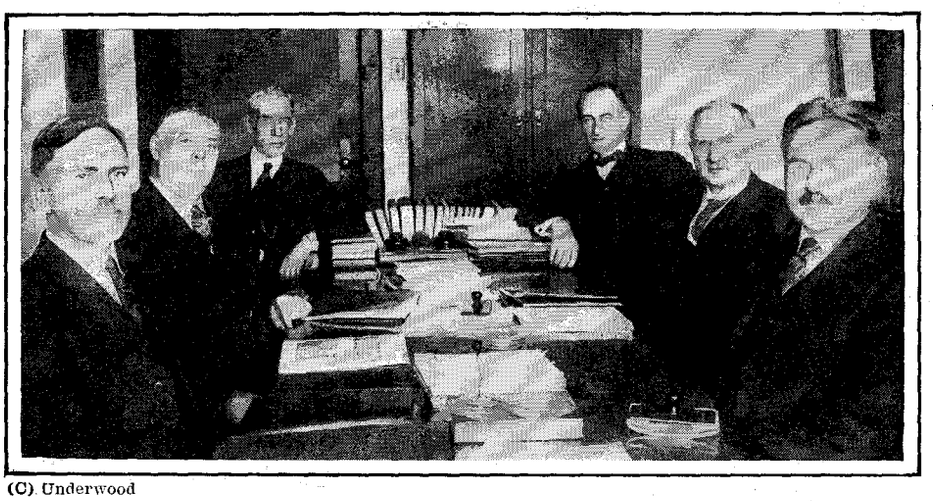
Another New Reclamation Commissioner

IS a genuine effort under way to banish politics from the Reclamation Service and to restore what was ruthlessly torn down a few months ago when a Director who had given good service was dismissed and a man put in his place who had had no experience that would qualify him for the exacting duties of the position?

It will be remembered that Arthur P. Davis, an engineer of long experience in and out of the Reclamation Service, was displaced by D. W. Davis, a former Governor of Idaho, who had spent his life in politics and comparatively small banking operations. The change, for which no real justification was ever found, brought censure upon the Department of the Interior, of which the Reclamation Service is a bureau.

This second Davis has just been reduced to head of a division of finance, the directorship going to Dr. Elwood Mead. Dr. Mead seems to be a good man for the place. He has been for more than forty years an engineer of standing, and most of his work has been along the agricultural side of engineering. He has held professorships in such institutions as Iowa State College, Colorado Agricultural College, and the University of California. At the last, he was for a number of years Professor of Institutions and Practice of Irrigation. He was for ten years in charge of the irrigation and drainage investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture. He has served several of our Western States and the Government of Australia in working out satisfactory irrigation systems.

The Reclamation Service certainly has a Director now who knows a great deal about its basic work. Until now it has had one for a number of months who knew practically nothing about it. That, certainly, is a change for the better. Whether the evil results of turning politics into the Service can be eradicated is still a question. The fiscal side of reclamation undoubtedly needs attention, and it may be that D. W. Davis is the man for the work. His experience as a small-town banker in the arid country should have taught him the rudiments of financial dealing with farmers on irrigation projects. The manner of his coming into the Service in the first place will never be a pleasing incident to remember, but that fact probably should not be held against him if he can be useful in a subordinate capacity.



(C) Underwood

Dr. Elwood Mead, new head of the Reclamation Service, photographed with members of the fact-finding commission who are investigating the whole system of Government methods in reclaiming arid and semi-arid lands by irrigation. Left to right: James R. Garfield, former Secretary of the Interior; O. E. Bradfute, President American Farm Bureau Federation; C. E. Dawson; former Governor Thomas E. Campbell, of Arizona; Dr. Elwood Mead; Dr. John A. Widtsoe, former President State University of Utah

Milwaukee's Mayor

MILWAUKEE has just re-elected as its Mayor for another four years Daniel W. Hoan, a Socialist, who only a short time ago refused to sign a message of condolence to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson because it referred to the war President as a "great American."

This will doubtless convince the rest of the Nation of a suspicion it has entertained and sometimes voiced that Milwaukee is controlled by radicals and "pro-Germans."

But there is more to the story than appears to the outsider. Milwaukeans who do not agree with Mr. Hoan's action in the Wilson matter, Milwaukeans who believe in more schools, more playgrounds, a well-policed city—in other words, what one would call the intelligent, progressive voters of the city—re-elected this Socialist Mayor.

They were faced with the choice between David S. Rose, the Non-Partisan candidate, former Mayor of Milwaukee, whose régime has gone down in history as "the good old days" when Milwaukee was supposed to be "wide open," and their present Mayor, who, in spite of his connection with the Socialistic allegiance, has not been a marked radical and has stood fairly consistently for civic improvements and clean city government.

That Mr. Hoan's election does not prove that Milwaukee is controlled by "radicals and pro-Germans" is indicated by the fact that not another Socialist was elected to a city office and that the present standing of the Council—11 Socialists and 14 Non-Partisans—remained unchanged.

Political Tax Reduction

THE prospect of tax-reduction legislation is, perhaps, better than at any time since it became apparent that a coalition drive was to be made against the Mellon plan. Hope of legislation is based mainly on predictions of two members of the Senate Finance Committee, Smoot and Simmons, Chairman and ranking Democratic member, respectively.

Senator Smoot on the floor of the Senate made the statement that he knows a tax bill will be passed. While he stands for the Senate Committee restoration of the Mellon surtax rates, he made no statement as to what kind of bill it is

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that he is certain will be passed. Senator Simmons, on the other hand, announced that the Democrats of the Finance Committee have agreed upon a schedule of rates to be offered as a substitute for the Mellon rates, and that these will have the solid support of Democratic Senators and of enough Republicans to make their adoption certain.

If Senator Simmons's statement is correct, the conference committee of the two houses may be able to compose remaining differences in such way that the Democratic-Insurgent coalition in the House will accept the Senate bill. There has been nothing to indicate that the House is in a mood now, any more than it was at the beginning, to accept the Mellon rates.

The tax reduction which is in prospect is planned with a view to its political effect, and not (like the Mellon bill) with a view to the general welfare and prosperity.

Senator Smoot qualified his statement that he knows a tax bill will be passed by the observation that a Senate filibuster might defeat it. Senator Robinson, the Democratic leader, reminded him that there had been at no time any indication of a filibuster, and Senator Smoot agreed that this was true. Senator Robinson later made an emphatic demand for prompt action on the tax bill and other essential legislation. It seems fairly certain, therefore, that such Senate wrangling as may occur will be over differences of opinion as to what the tax bill should contain, but will not involve any organized effort to delay action.

The Goose and the Golden Egg

Secretary Mellon has given some sound advice to the Senate Finance Committee, and thinking people generally would do well to familiarize themselves with it. The Treasury head was before the Committee on the question of estate taxes, for which the House bill fixes the maximum at forty per cent. If that rate were applied to all estates, Mr. Mellon said, private ownership of property would cease to exist within two or three generations. Those who lean to Communism may reply, of course, that this would be a good thing; but Mr. Mellon went on to show that, since proceeds of estate taxes are to be used for current expenses of operating the Government, the result would not be governmental absorption of the wealth of the citizens, but a mere spending and dissipation of the country's wealth.

Question Box

I

Should radio be used for advertising?

II

Why do two-thirds of those who have answered The Outlook's Platform questionnaire demand further restriction of immigration?

III

Have you asked your Congressman, your local editors, and your local political leaders to study the results of The Outlook's poll of public opinion? Wouldn't this be a worth-while contribution to a broader understanding of National policies?

Heavy estate taxes, said Mr. Mellon, cannot be justified as a punitive measure against wealth or as a social necessity for breaking up large fortunes. He pointed out that in a country where a man's estate is usually divided equally among his children, any single fortune is split into many moderate inheritances within a few generations and that perpetuation of a particular fortune is impossible.

There are, of course, emergencies in which the levying of estate taxes is necessary. It may even be inevitable at times that such taxes be heavy. That is the theory on which such taxes have been laid in this country in the past. For the first time, it is proposed to draw upon this emergency reserve when there is no emergency, but when revenues from other sources are in excess of the Nation's needs. If this principle should be adopted and retained, there might not be a reserve upon which to draw for the next great emergency in the Nation's life.

Will You Take It Before or After?

The long discussion in the Senate Finance Committee of various proposals for an estate tax and an inheritance tax in the revenue bill pending has tended to create confusion in the public mind as to what such taxes are and wherein they differ. At a glance, they appear to be the same in practice, but this is never entirely true and in some instances would be far from true.

An estate tax is levied on the entire estate of a deceased person and is paid out of the estate before division among the heirs. An inheritance tax is levied on the portion of the estate going to each heir, and is collected from the heirs after it passes into their hands. If, in any particular case, there is only a single heir to an estate, there is no effectual difference in the result of an estate tax and of an inheritance tax. If there are two or more heirs, however, there is a difference in effect, and this becomes more pronounced as the number of heirs increases. Under a graduated schedule of taxes, an estate which would pay heavily under an estate tax law might be divided among enough heirs to escape any payment under an inheritance tax law. Just what the effect of the two would be in any particular case would depend upon the arrangement of the "brackets," as the actuaries say in their discussions of tax legislation.

An estate tax is levied by the present Federal tax law. The pending bill as it passed the House provides for a higher rate, reaching a maximum of 40 per cent. The Senate Committee has decided in favor of leaving the rates as they are in the present law, the maximum being 25 per cent.

The Federal Government has not imposed an inheritance tax since the emergency revenue legislation of the Spanish-American War period. Both Secretary Mellon and Senator Smoot, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, take the position that the levying of inheritance taxes should always be left to the State governments. An inheritance tax was proposed in the Senate Committee but was rejected.

Misrepresented

Senator Pepper, of Pennsylvania, delivered the keynote address before the Republican Convention of the State of Maine, a convention which instructed its delegates to the National Convention "to use every honorable effort to secure the nomination of Calvin Coolidge for President of the United States." It would have been impossible for a Republican on such an occasion to ignore the scandal at Washington. What Senator Pepper said deserves a somewhat lengthy quotation:

> An effort is certain to be made by somebody to distract attention from the great problems which await solution and to confuse judgment by giving to the names of three officers in the great Republican army an impor-

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A matter between party and party

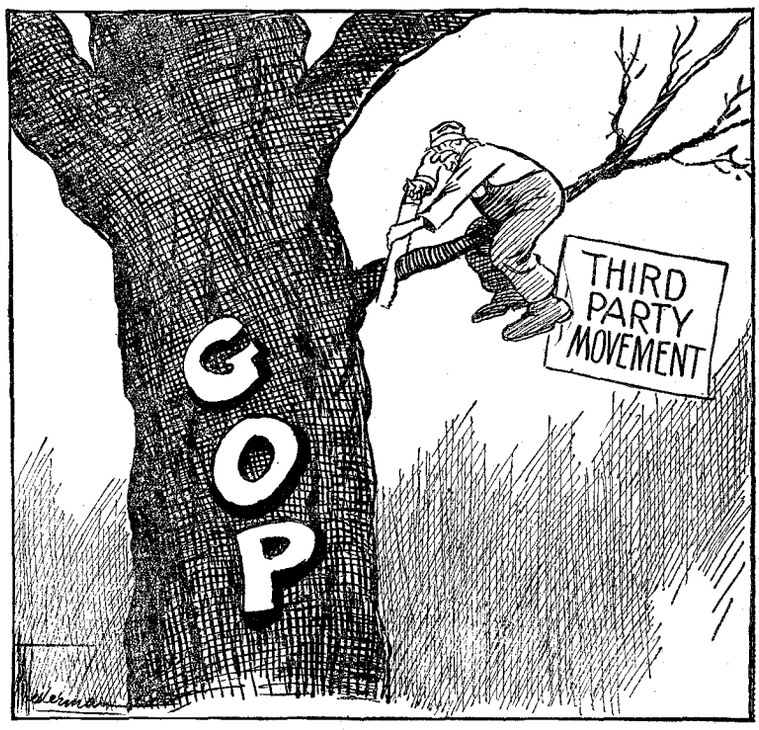
(Coriolanus, Act II, Scene 1)

Darling in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat

There won't be much mother-love for it

From Fred R. Harrison, New Madrid, Mo.

Westerman in the Ohio State Journal



Killing the tree?

From Miss Madge Sullivant, Fort Scott, Kans.

Murphy in the Lancaster (Pa.) News Journal

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Two scary animals

From Emma I. Myers, Lancaster, Pa.

Rogers in the Washington Post

Fishing in a sea of rumor

From Mrs. C. P. Pflugraelt, Esmont, Va.

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tance not in the least justified by the facts.

When sensible people are waiting to be told about President Coolidge's position on public questions and what the party is attempting to accomplish for good government, somebody is sure to shout, "How about Forbes?" "How about Fall?" "How about Daugherty?"

Thereupon we find ourselves showered with threats and accusations in which a modicum of truth is obscured by a mass of fiction.

The appointment of Forbes as head of the Veterans' Bureau and of Fall as Secretary of the Interior have proved to be terrible mistakes; while the selection of Mr. Daugherty as Attorney-General seems to me to have been a grave error in judgment.

When I say this I am speaking of the mistakes, not of the living, but of the dead; of the mistakes of a beloved leader whose virtues were many and whose lapses were few—of a leader who left behind him a long catalogue of notable achievements and who gave his life for you and for me as truly as any soldier who ever died in battle.

When any man for campaign purposes or to gain a partisan advantage undertakes to disturb the repose of that leader, I brand him as a political ghoul and declare him unfit for the society of decent people.

We have taken this quotation from a despatch in the New York "World," a journal which, despite its strong Democratic sympathies, may be relied upon to quote its political opponents accurately in its news columns. The "World's" reputation for fair criticism in its editorial columns is, however, a different matter. In an editorial in the same issue from which we have already quoted we find the following statement commenting upon Senator Pepper's speech:

"Republicans are reminded that the proper answer to the charges is as follows:

Out of ten Cabinet officers only three have been proved corrupt or incompetent. No good Republican should blush for an Administration in which only thirty per cent of the Cabinet is admittedly unfit for public office.

The appointments were made by President Harding. No good Republican need hesitate to hide behind the name of the dead President, but any one who speaks unkindly of Daugherty, Denby, Fall, and Forbes is a 'ghoul.'

The Democrats unearthed the scandal. That was a worse crime by far than committing the scandals.

This is probably the most shocking revelation that has yet come out of Washington. For here we have in a considered form, approved by the President himself, an exhibition of complacency in the face of corruption, contentment in the face of incompetence, and casuistry in the face of profound and far-reaching evil."

It is a small matter that the "World" is apparently not aware that the discredited Forbes was not a member of the President's Cabinet. It is not a small matter that a journal of the influence of the "World" should deliberately misinterpret the words of a political leader and print this interpretation without any definite indication that it is not a quotation or even a real condensation of that speaker's remarks. The "World's" editorial reminds us that the spirit which animated such a journal as the "Aurora" in the early days of the Republic is far from dead.

A Prehistoric American Race

ETHNOLOGISTS have been surprised time and again during the past quarter of a century by the revelations that the stone graves have furnished of a prehistoric American people. Now it is discovered that a still more ancient race is buried beneath the one that had disappeared before white men came to America.

The discovery came purely as an accident. Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, was excavating a stone grave cemetery on Wheeden's Island, off the coast of Florida. The picks of his diggers struck through the graves of the prehistoric race into remnants of life so old that he has not attempted to assign it to a historical period. It was a fortunate accident for science that two graveyards, centuries apart in time, were located one on top of the other.

The earlier burials, Dr. Fewkes has reported to the Smithsonian, are typical of very early periods in human development. Just how ancient he believes those graves to be will probably not become known until he returns to his office in Washington and has time to work up his data systematically. The theory, so long held, that America was peopled from Asia has long been tottering. Possibly it is now about to be disproved.

The Public Service of Colleges

IT is proper for us to realize how much the colleges, through their laboratories and special schools, are doing to meet the great public needs of the day. Few days go by without the announcement that some college has helped solve a very important problem. This might concern a traffic menace, or the isolation of a dangerous disease germ, or the technique of some important business procedure.

On March 31 the Right Rev. William Lawrence, of Massachusetts, made an address on "Three Unappreciated Factors Vital to America's Commonweal and a Great University's Relation to Them." His audience was composed of business men, of bankers, and of others interested in the arts or sciences, meeting at the University Club, New York City.

According to the Bishop, these "three factors" are "business, the accomplishments of chemistry, and the influence of the fine arts."

He made clear that business, in the best sense of that term, is very much more than a mere money-making affair, and that it has had a very great deal to do with the progress of the human race and the upbuilding of civilization. He insisted that it has in it the elements of faith, character, romance, and chivalry associated with the highest callings, and then told of the thousands of young men, the business men of the near future, who were often unable to obtain, not only the requisite technical knowledge, but the highly essential and desirable attitudes and ideals.

Bishop Lawrence feels that few realize our dependence on the chemical laboratory for almost every kind of need. True enough, we are beginning to hear what the chemist can do for agriculture. We know more about his connection with medicine. But we realize very little how much the chemical laboratory has to do with almost every kind of manufacture, even to the simplest household utensils, not to speak of the preparation and preservation of food and the understanding of food values! So wide has become the field for which potential chemists must prepare themselves that laboratories, quite adequate a few years ago, are now hopelessly behind, in space, in the expensive equipment that is so necessary, and even in teaching staffs. So much depends on the adequate training of young men in this vitally important subject it is easy to understand how essential it is for public service that our colleges be given ample equipment.

Finally, the Bishop described the growing interest in the fine arts and the steadily increasing demand for men trained to develop this interest, to organize and manage art centers, and to

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care for the many fine museums that are growing in numbers and excellence.

With these three great fields of public service in mind, the Bishop made clear that the ten million dollars now asked by Harvard University is for the specific purpose of developing the Harvard departments of business, chemistry, and art, and in such a manner that they may serve the public to a greater degree and far more efficiently than in the past.

The Lecture in Print

THE People's Institute of New York, at Cooper Union, arranges for excellent and constructive lectures by specialists who have done much to place sound scientific and other information in popular form before large and appreciative audiences. But the size of Cooper Union is limited. Many who because of obstacles of time or distance cannot attend these lectures themselves, and many associations, and even schools, would be glad to hear the discussions now enjoyed by a fortunate few.

As an experiment the People's Institute Publishing Company are publishing from the stenographic notes of these lectures pamphlets for general distribution. These are much clearer and simpler than text-books just because they are in the direct lecture form.

The first lectures to be printed concern what may be termed personal and social psychology. And it is high time that reliable and practical information concerning these important subjects should be given in popular form to the public, for a very great deal of harm has been done by a flood of arrant, pseudo-scientific quackery of the very worst kind, disguised under the magic name of "psychology."

Under the auspices of the People's Institute Dr. Everett Dean Martin, author of "The Behavior of Crowds," is now lecturing on psychology. One paragraph alone in his fourth lecture will make many thoughtful people feel very friendly to this new venture. It attacks, clearly and effectively, the very heart of as dangerous a theory as ever was put into immature and ignorant minds. We quote a few lines:

> During recent years there has developed a school of scamp psychologists who have told their followers that repression is an evil which may result disastrously for them. They compare the repressed energy in the psyche to steam which is enclosed in a boiler without any possibility of escape and they picture the neurosis as a form of explosion, thus telling young people that if they allow themselves to be repressed by moral conventions or by our present social system, they are running the danger of a frightful neurotic explosion.

This venture of the People's Institute begins well, and might well be tried elsewhere.

An Inquiry into Faith Healing

THERE have been so many loose claims as to what may be accomplished by mental healing, faith healing, anointing, divine healing, or spiritual suggestion that it is refreshing and valuable to have a careful, fair-minded analysis of one series of such experiments. We have before us the report of a committee in Vancouver summing up the results of a healing campaign in that city carried on a year ago by the Rev. C. S. Price. Mr. Price called his treatment faith healing, and declared that divine power was directly operative, placing also great emphasis on the patient's faith. The committee recognizes cordially the fact that bodily and mental health are capable of being influenced for good by mental or spiritual means. It does not deny that benefit was obtained by some of the patients, but points out that out of 350 cases which the committee followed up with care only five could be classed as cures. Those cases and others in which the patients benefited more or less largely from the treatment were cases of functional rather than organic trouble. The distinction is important: in organic disease structural change in some organ or in some part of the body actually exists; examples are tuberculosis, cancer, diabetes. In functional disease there is no organic change; the symptoms usually arise from nerve action or from conditions which are subjective rather than physical; shell shock is a notable example of functional disease.

The Vancouver committee was made up of eleven ministers of different denominations, eight doctors who were church members and were specialists in different directions, three college professors of scientific attainments, and a prominent lawyer of the city. The report shows that the range and variety of cases investigated was very large. About fifty diseases were included in the claims of the patients and the faith healer.

It is not denied that spiritual benefit and moral stimulus were drawn by some patients from the treatment, but nothing appeared that indicated that the treatment could be regarded as a substitute for ordinary medical care, investigation, and treatment, wherever actual physical disease existed.

That such a faith healing campaign is inevitably accompanied by an aftermath of disappointment and actual injury was shown by the investigation. There were no fewer than nine cases where insanity ultimately followed the treatment; there were thirty cases of marked depression following failure to receive permanent and continued benefit; there were thirty-nine cases in which death resulted despite the expressed belief at first that the patient was benefited. A typical case of this kind was that of a young woman who had been under treatment for diabetes; after she was anointed by the faith healer she became hopeful and confident, discontinued medical treatment, but a few months after died of diabetes, as was inevitable from the first. In addition to these cases of death there were seventeen cases found by the committee which were distinctly worse instead of better after the anointment because proper medical treatment was neglected. And in 215 cases there was no positive result at all.

If there has been any investigation of the actual results of faith healing on a scale at all comparable with this inquiry in Vancouver, or carrying such evidence of thorough study by competent and fair-minded men, we have failed to note it. The conclusion is not that there is no hope in mental healing, for that already exists largely in the scientific treatment of disease, but that an attempt to apply it in a sensational way without regard to the character of the disease is a dangerous and very often an injurious experiment. The Vancouver committee declare their firm belief that "health is a gift from God, that the laws of the body and mind as revealed by modern science are a divine revelation, and that any attempt to establish a treatment, by whatever name it may be called, in which these laws are openly or tacitly ignored is contrary to good sense, to sound morals, and to genuine religion."

The Dawes Report

BEFORE this is read the report of the so-called "Dawes Committee" recommending methods for stabilizing Germany's currency and balancing her Budget will almost certainly have be-

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published. Outlines of its main provisions in presumably authentic but unofficial form appeared in press despatches on Monday and Tuesday of last week. From these it is easy to infer that the experts who have been studying Germany's condition have not allowed themselves to be hoodwinked by the paid and unpaid attorneys of Germany who have been trying to give the impression that her wealth has been destroyed, her resources stolen, and her labor incapacitated.

Predictions of the disciples of J. M. Keynes, the British Germanophile, frightened a good many timid souls into wishing that Germany might be let off easily in order that the troubles foretold might not come to pass. There is no indication in advance accounts of the Dawes report, however, that Germany is going to be let off easily. What the Committee recommends is something like a receivership. If the Peace Conference had set itself to work to establish such a receivership immediately after the war, instead of waiting for five years for a recommendation of this sort, incalculable damage would have been avoided.

The specific terms of the arrangement recommended to the Reparation Commission by the Dawes Committee will require careful study. Any further account of it, therefore, must be postponed.

Discredited Prophets

THOSE who have been impatient over the delay of the Dawes report have little conception either of the labor involved in investigations of such a committee and the formulation and preparation of recommendations built upon complicated facts or of the obstacles which those expert investigators have encountered not only from the Germans but also from some of the British.

One of the most serious difficulties which the Committee has encountered has been the attitude of Sir John Bradbury, the British member of the Reparation Commission. His implacable opposition to the French occupation of the Ruhr, his well-recognized and apparently purposeful disbelief in the French financial condition, his ill-concealed prejudice in favor of Germany on almost all points, have naturally not made it easy for the Committee to come to an agreement. The business of the Committee of course was not to decide whether Germany should pay reparations or not. It was not the business of the Committee to decide whether the Ruhr should be occupied. Nor was it its business to suggest any modification of the policy established by the Versailles Treaty. Its business was to see what measures could be taken to carry out the policy already decided upon. Sir John Bradbury's attitude, therefore, has been quite the opposite of helpful.

He has seemed almost a professional pessimist concerning the French financial condition. He has been committed to the theory that France and Belgium would get nothing out of their occupation of the Ruhr. Now that France and Belgium have been enjoying regular and increasing receipts, his resentment is presumably boundless. The fact that the January and February budgetary values exceeded the estimates by 905,000,000 francs must have been a great blow to him and to the other British who have followed him. Some amusement might be aroused by looking up the predictions that were freely published concerning the probably catastrophic consequences of the French occupation of the Ruhr fifteen months ago. Little sympathy need be wasted upon those who, taking counsel of their animosities, have believed all that these pro-German, anti-French prophets said, and have bet heavily on the depreciation of the French franc. These people, some of them conspirators taking orders from Germany and operating through centers in Germanophile Amsterdam, in Zurich, in London, and in New York, have suddenly been called upon by the quick recovery of the franc to pay their bets. They naturally do not like Poincaré, who has been the one French Premier since the war to make the other European nations pay some heed to the interests of his country.

French Policy and Politics

POINCARÉ'S success has not been checked by his temporary defeat in the French Parliament. On the contrary, it has probably been increased by that defeat, for he has been enabled to reconstitute his Government to his political advantage. It has been even hinted that he engineered that defeat himself with that end in view. (Loucheur, whom we inadvertently mentioned last week as the new Minister of Finance, is in the new Cabinet as Minister of Commerce; the new Minister of Finance is François-Marsal.)

There is, of course, every reason for firmness on the part of the French Government in the policy of cutting expenses and increasing revenue. As a matter of fact, Poincaré has been upheld on the very issue which led to the reorganization of his Government—that there should be no new expenditures without provision for corresponding revenue. As Minister of Finance, François-Marsal upheld the policy which as Senator he opposed. It is likely that the proposed laws will not cover the deficit in the Budget for the devastated regions. While France is waiting upon Germany to pay the damages due there will probably be need of an increase in the postal, the telegraph, and the telephone rates.

For the task that still awaits France we know of no one who is likely to equal Poincaré. There are indications that those who were in high hopes of ousting him are now disturbed with doubts.

Fascism Triumphant

MUSSOLINI'S triumph in Italy was not unexpected. The fact that his party controls two-thirds of the seats in the Italian lower house, which is the only elective legislative body of the nation, does not necessarily mean that there is a two-thirds majority for him in Italy. Indeed, any party that had won would have had under the law a two-thirds majority.

Under the old method of proportional representation, each party had in the House of Deputies approximately the same proportion as it had among the voters. In consequence, organization of the Legislature was impossible except by personal and factional bargains that led ultimately to practical legislative and administrative paralysis. Mussolini's revolution, which brought him into power in the first place, was a protest against this system of political stalemate and its consequences. So, as Walter Littlefield has described it at length in the New York "Times," under Mussolini's Government a new law was passed which provided that any party winning a plurality beyond a certain minimum would be entitled to two-thirds of the seats, and the rest of the seats would be divided proportionately among the other parties or groups.

As we write reports are not yet available to indicate how far Mussolini's majority in the House of Deputies represents a preponderance of sentiment in the Italian people; but indications are that the Fascist victory was overwhelming. Mussolini has been described as a dictator; in fact, he represents the will of Italy as truly as the Labor Government at London represents the will of Great

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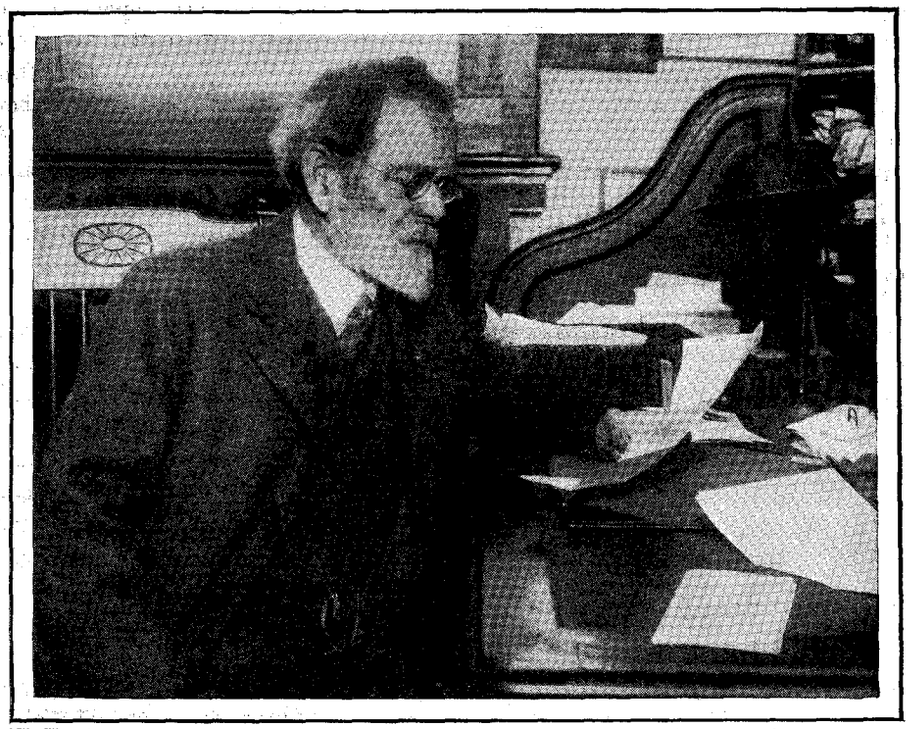

(C) Keystone

Major George Haven Putnam at work. He has just celebrated his eightieth birthday

Britain, and probably more truly than any recent Government that Italy has had.

An Autocratic Democracy

TURKEY'S first President, Kemal, is head of the Republic, head of the Popular Party, head of the Cabinet, and head of the army! If there is anything else to be head of, he is that also. Kemal and Ismet established a constitutional form of government through the National Assembly, which cared for but two things—independence and abolishment of the Sultanate that, as they said, had betrayed Turkey.

But the Assembly also passed a bill making it a capital offense to advocate the restoration of the Sultanate—which is not exactly what democracy regards as free speech or political liberty.

Now, having given Kemal a free hand, the Turkish party leaders appear disturbed by his liberal attitude toward Western ideas. They want to be modern, but not too modern, if you please. Woman suffrage, schools and courts after Western pattern, monogamy for Turks, all are just a little too advanced to suit even the new brood of Young Turks. So the Assembly has restricted Kemal's veto power, and are even talking of taking away his military supremacy if the Turkish masses will consent to this humiliation of their military idol, which is decidedly doubtful.

Thus we have a republic ruled by a President with extraordinary powers but in danger from reactionaries who are afraid of the radical and reform tendencies of their autocratic ruler. Turkey is not out of trouble yet.

A Potential Chaos

IT is significant that whenever Congress is strongly influenced to give to the Philippine Islands that independence so loudly demanded by a few political leaders in Manila, that very time is selected by various mutually antagonistic peoples in the islands to start violent outbreaks, generally against one another.

Just now the Mohammedan Moros of Mindanao are comparatively quiet, yet for five years it has been about all the Constabulary could do to hold them in check. Nor do these Moros seem to desire independence from the United States. Quite the reverse. They seem to object passionately to the attempted rule of the Manila Filipinos, and it is certain that if the stabilizing power of the United States were withdrawn the Filipinos would have a good deal more than their hands full with the Moros, who are intelligent as well as hardy fighters. A devastating war would most probably be the immediate result of an attempted rule on the part of native Filipinos.

Again, there are the Visayans, occupying islands between Mindanao and Luzon, who through secret organizations have become so revolutionary that local police are powerless and only the Constabulary, under orders from Manila, are able to hold them in check. Just as the Moros declare they are fighting Filipino control, so the Visayans claim to be protecting themselves against usurpations on the part of local authorities. Obviously, the power of the United States again prevents a very certain outbreak of a most serious nature.

Much of the favorable feeling in this country and in Congress concerning a complete independence of the islands is the development of sustained propaganda, sent through our press by the Independence Commission in Washington, actually paid for by funds appropriated by the Filipino Legislature in Manila. There is very little evidence that this demand represents much beyond a small group in Manila itself.

The disruptive and destructive warfare which almost certainly would follow independence might easily undo all the constructive work accomplished by the United States since the war with Spain. Until the peoples of the whole archipelago find it possible to unite enough to manage their affairs in an orderly, civilized fashion the United States should maintain a kindly but strong hand in the Philippines.

Major Putnam's Birthday

THE making and publishing of good books appears to conduce to longevity. Last year the Nestor of New York book publishers, Mr. Edward P. Dutton, died at the age of ninety-two; while another New York publisher, Mr. Henry Holt, at the age of eighty-three, published in the same year one of the liveliest books of memoirs ever printed; now Major George Haven Putnam is receiving the congratulations of his friends on becoming an octogenarian while still possessing an active interest in life, work, and public affairs. In his case, as in so many others, intellectual activity has been a stimulating and nourishing, not an exhausting or aging, influence.

Major Putnam knew the literary and social New York of a generation ago better than most men of his age now living. He has been an author as well as a publisher, and a soldier as well as a citizen. His memoirs and his books about the Civil War are fair-minded in judgment as well as valuable in substance, and hold an even balance between entertainment and information. He was a prisoner both at Libby and Andersonville, and his account of his experiences is the best and most trustworthy extant.

With Richard Watson Gilder, Mark

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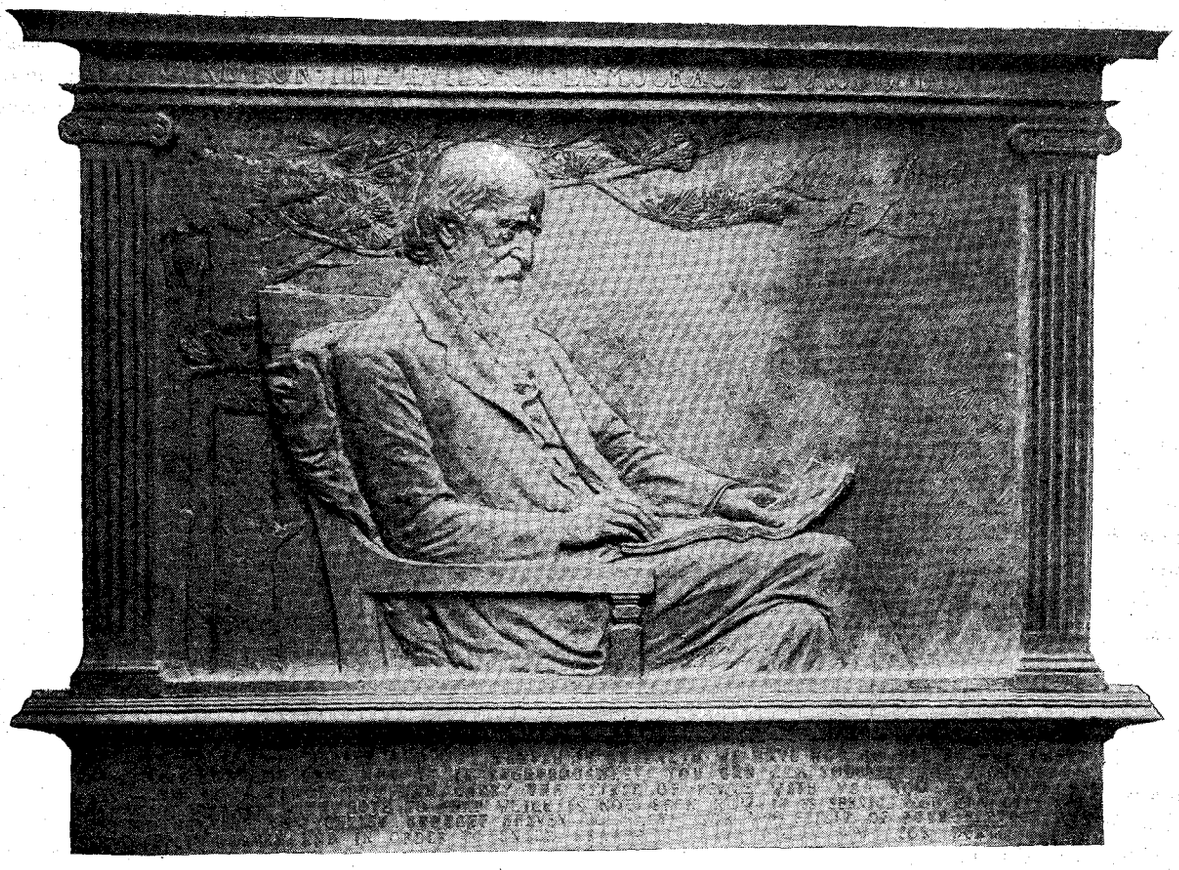

A bas-relief of Lyman Abbott by Victor D. Brenner

Twain, and others he fought through the struggle for international honesty in literary property. In the World War he spoke, wrote, and worked for American honor. In civic matters he has been and is an influence for the square deal.

The firm of G. P. Putnam's Sons dates from 1848. Its founder, George Palmer Putnam, father of the present head of the house, was a grandnephew of the famous Yankee general, Israel Putnam.

The Outlook begs to add its recognition of Major Putnam's public services and personal accomplishments to the many felicitations he has already received.

Victor David Brenner

ALMOST every penny that an American carries is a memorial, not only of Lincoln, but of a Russian immigrant, one of the most distinguished of American sculptors.

Victor David Brenner, who died on April 5 in New York City, came to this country as a young man of nineteen. He had learned from his father the art of seal cutting, and after his arrival in New York, virtually penniless, he found work as an engraver and die cutter. Very soon his skill and originality began to win their reward. His first important commission was that for the design of the medal presented to Nansen and Peary by the American Geographic Society. In seven or eight years he had saved enough to go for study to Paris. There he remained for ten years. On his return he devoted his gifts as a sculptor to the study of the spirit of America as expressed by some of the most distinguished of Americans. His bas-relief of Lyman Abbott, late Editor-in-Chief of The Outlook, was one of the products of this definite artistic purpose. Others whom he undertook to interpret as examples of, as he said, "the American type, mixture of all races, conqueror and child of a new continent and a new political order," were Emerson, William M. Evarts, John Hay, Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins, and Theodore Roosevelt.

It was President Roosevelt himself who suggested that the design which Mr. Brenner had made for a head of Lincoln would be appropriate for use on an American coin. Mr. Brenner himself preferred that the design be used for the American coin of least value, for he wanted the influence of Lincoln's spirit, as expressed in Lincoln's face, to reach the largest possible number of people, particularly children.

Victor David Brenner was one of the best and truest of Americans. Just because he was from a foreign land he saw some of the truth and beauty in America hidden from the eyes of the native-born. He was an American by choice, not only because he chose to live here, but because he chose America's spirit as his own. In one sense Victor Brenner was never really an alien. Wherever they may have been born, those who have such a spirit as he, though they may not have his gifts, can enrich American life.

Manners Matter

JAPANESE feelings have been hurt by the methods Americans have used in State Legislatures and in Congress to prevent Japanese immigration. It has been established beyond question that Americans do not want to complicate their problems within their own country by introducing a new racial element. In the decision to keep out Japanese immigration there is no unfriendliness to the Japanese as a people or to Japan as a nation. This ought to be evident from the conduct of America at the time of the Japanese earthquake. Well-informed Japanese are aware of this and do not complain of the decision itself. What hurts Japanese feelings is not any American policy; it is rather American manners.

President Roosevelt understood this clearly. He was as insistent as anybody

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that the United States should determine its own American policy with reference to its own best interests; but he recognized the fact that this country could put that policy into effect in such a way as to give to Japan evidence of American good will. As a result there was established what is known as the "Gentlemen's Agreement," made by Mr. Root, then Secretary of State, and Ambassador Takahira, in accordance with which the United States trusted the Japanese Government to co-operate in preventing the colonization of Japanese in the United States.

We devote two and a half pages of The Outlook this week to a discussion of this subject. In an article by Upton Close we present the point of view of Mr. Johnson (who would supplant the "gentlemen's agreement" with a legal enactment by Congress); of Mr. Hanihara, the present Japanese Ambassador; of Mr. Hughes, the American Secretary of State; and in another article the point of view of the friendly Japanese in Japan as interpreted by Mr. Kawakami. It is easy to see that there is in this discussion no difference of opinion concerning the object to be attained. The whole difference is concerned with the method of attaining it.

We hope that Congress will show its good sense by giving due consideration to this question of manners. Courtesy is a lubricant as necessary for human relations as oil is for machinery. Mr. Hughes has proposed a method which is quite as effective as anything which the House Committee on Immigration proposes and has the added advantage of avoiding perfectly avoidable friction. If we are going to have a Quota Law, as seems inevitable, we shall gain nothing by excluding Japan from its operations. Since Japan has shown every willingness so far to aid the United States in excluding Japanese immigration from permanent settlement here, there is every reason to believe that the "gentlemen's agreement" can be continued under the Quota Law as effectively as it has been in the past. If a treaty is necessary, a treaty can be negotiated. If Japan shows any disinclination to comply with the wishes of the United States, there will be then time enough to resort to an amendment in the law.

The United States has the right to establish its immigration policy for itself; but it should exercise that right in a manner to command the respect and secure the co-operation of its neighbors.

P. & A. Photos

Harlan Fiske Stone, the new Attorney-General of the United States

Easter

IN all literature there is no contrast drawn that quite equals that between Jesus and Judas. To the casual observer at the time perhaps the contrast may not have been perceptible. In the eyes of Pilate there may not have been any discernible difference. Even in death there was a certain similarity, for one died violently by suicide as the other died violently by criminal execution. And yet these two men represent humanity at its opposite extremes. The one is the son of perdition, the other the author of salvation.

Each year as Easter recurs all Christendom is reminded of this contrast. Beside it all other contrasts seem insignificant. Beside this supreme contrast what matters the difference between rich and poor, sick and well, obscure and distinguished, discontented and satisfied, powerful and weak, even between life and death?

If Easter were simply an annual repetition of belief in a life that goes on forever and ever, it would bring with it as much foreboding as relief, as much dread as expectation; for a life like that of Judas that should go on forever would not be a life to be desired. Easter is the symbol, not of belief in length of life, but of faith in a kind of life.

Easter celebrates the permanence of that which sorrow and suffering cannot injure and may perfect.

Easter explains why he who was called the Lamb that was slain is also called the Lion of the tribe of Judah.

Easter brings into the consciousness of those who will listen the thought Josiah Royce compacted into this one sentence:

"I am essentially the wanderer, whose home is in eternity."

The New Attorney-General

EVERY Attorney-General of the United States is not only the legal adviser of the Government, but its strong arm to discover and pursue evil-doers. He must not alone be versed in law and Constitutional interpretation, but also must be a stalwart and aggressive prosecuting officer, ready to go down into the arena and fight with the wild beasts of bribery, fraud, and corruption.

No one can be more fully aware of the double requisite for this important office than President Coolidge, who has spoken plainly his purpose to clean up and clear out whatever is substantially wrong after the flood of second-hand and publicity-seeking charges has subsided so far as to let it be seen what of smoldering fire lies underneath all this pestering and blinding smoke. The President will require, not only exposure and prosecution of wrong-doing, but constructive action in such matters as the treatment of injured soldiers, the restoration of ill-gotten war profits, and other acts of justice that were allowed to crawl or drop out of sight under the now retired Attorney-General.

In selecting for his new Attorney-General Harlan Fiske Stone, of the Columbia Law School, the President acted from personal knowledge of his character and attainments. The two have known each other since their college days at Amherst, where they were graduated only one year apart. There is universal testimony from lawyers and educators that Mr. Stone is an honor to both professions and that he has been not merely a book-lawyer, but an able practitioner. He is progressive but not radical; it is to his honor, not to his disparagement, that his loyalty and patriotism in war time did not prevent him from protesting against certain acts in the Wilson war régime which affronted his sense of justice as excessive and indiscriminate. That he possesses force and firmness is indicated by the comments of those who know him best. Thus, Mr. Canfield, of a law firm with which Mr. Stone was long connected, says: "He has a thorough knowledge of law, sound judgment

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great administrative capacity, and unlimited industry." A colleague at Columbia remarks: "He is a man of the stern type, inflexible, but underneath it all is a streak of tenderness." A friend of ours who was a pupil at Newburyport High School, where Mr. Stone taught just after coming out of college, gives us a pleasant impression of his personality which is certainly not that of a theorist or mollycoddle: "He was a big, good-looking young man, had been a football player, and for these reasons and for his good-humored ways was well liked in the school. He coached the school football team, and played with the boys. He was determined and forceful in his manner, without being anything but agreeable, and gave the impression of physical, mental and moral power."

The impression made by Mr. Stone on Senators who met him at Washington is thus summarized in despatches: "His rugged and aggressive personality, his thorough grounding in the legal profession, and his freedom from objectionable political entanglements in New York received the stamp of approval in short order."

The appointment has been received with increasingly cordial approval by the press and the country. The new Attorney-General may not be of the "go-getter" type of Borah or Wheeler or Walsh, but there is reason to believe that he is of the persistent, courageous type that will neither be bullied nor deceived.

Oil on Troubled Waters

A SMALL vessel hove to in a storm while oil is dripped through her hawse pipes to check the breaking of the seas—this represents the traditional picture of oil upon the waters. Compare the 1924 version—an oil-burning freighter, nearing port, dumps its bilge and slops into the sea; and over the surface of the water one sees the varicolored oil film where other ships gone before have dumped their bilge and slops. Once men poured oil occasionally to calm troubled waters, and the practice was harmless; to-day they pour oil from hundreds of ships as a matter of course, and pollute the waters.

Speaking scientifically, what is meant by this pollution? George Wilton Field, consulting biologist of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Association, supplies the answer briefly as follows:

"An irruption of oil or oil-like substances by cutting off the necessary supply of oxygen interrupts the cycle of life in the water, the same cycle of life with which most of us are familiar on land: the converting of soluble mineral and organic substances into plants which serve as food for animals, the use of animals in turn for food, and the final breaking up of all organic materials so that they reappear as mineral and chemical substances. Scientific evidence and inference indicate that this process in the waters antedates living substance as we know it to-day, and that the uninterrupted process is essential to the existence of human life in the future." If one would see how an oil irruption kills, Mr. Field points to the Asphalt Lake in Trinidad or the "Springs" of California. Then he adds that the destruction is limited on land, whereas on water even a small quantity of oil will spread with amazing rapidity over a huge area; and every oil-burning vessel, oil refinery, gas works, and ship-repair plant is pouring oil on our waters to-day.

The first to smother to death are the microscopic plants and animals, not only the millions of eggs of the cod, menhaden, mackerel, flounder, oyster—to mention but a few—but the food on which the few fish that may be hatched out must live. Mr. Field's opinion of the pollution of our coastal waters is summed up when he says: "Man could deliberately plan no more certain method for exterminating any group of animal life and thus breaking, perhaps permanently, the cycle of life in the ocean. It is the same method which is so efficient in ridding swamps of mosquitoes."

A good many persons, ignorant of the scientific facts, have nevertheless waked up to the pollution menace from other reasons: summer bathers, disgusted with the filthy waters; real estate and hotel men, alarmed at the bathers' retreat; hunters, who have seen fowl starving to death with plumage so gummed with oil that the birds could neither fly nor dive; insurance men, disturbed by the fire hazard of oil-soaked timbers and piling; and fishermen, whose livelihood is fast disappearing. The National Coast Anti-Pollution League has united these various interests; it has backed legislative relief in Congress. It is true that Congress can act only on matters of navigability within territorial waters, but it is also true that, once Federal initiative has been taken, the necessary international and State action will follow.

The Senate, on January 8, 1924, passed the Willis Bill (S-1942), which would check pollution by oils, oil sludges, and oil wastes at its source. It wisely limits its provisions to crude mineral oils, since the lighter forms, such as gasoline or kerosene, quickly evaporate and do little harm. It recognizes that Congress has the power to regulate the discharge of oils into our coastal waters, since beyond a doubt the fire hazard thus created is a menace to the instruments of navigation. The chief objections to the bill have come from representatives of the petroleum interests, who would exempt from regulation the "land plants," particularly oil refineries, gas works, and ship-repair plants. But the inclusion of these plants seems just, inasmuch as they discharge almost the same quality of polluting matter as oil-burning vessels. The Willis Bill leaves the administration of the law to the War Department, which already administers all questions relating to navigable waters. It provides for a penalty of fine and imprisonment at the option of the court.

A strong point in the Willis Bill is that it gives promise of an economic advantage to the oil refineries, since it may be safely predicted that if all waste oil from vessels and land plants could be collected in barges specially equipped with separating apparatus and brought to some central point, the quantity would be sufficient to be commercially profitable. Oil would not be dumped outside the three-mile limit, where the maximum harm is certain to result, if it were known that this was simply tossing away dollars.

Opponents of the Willis Bill have brought forward the Lineberger Bill (H-612), which differs chiefly in that it (*a*) regulates only the discharge of oils by vessels; (*b*) transfers the administration to the Department of Commerce; (*c*) permits remission of fines and omits the prison penalty; and (*d*) provides for an investigation into the pollution from land plants. Among the advocates of this bill are representatives of the oil interests, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries.

After all, the important question is, not to pick and choose at this stage of the game, so that all the "special interests" will be happy. The important thing is to get Congress to pass at once legislation that is indispensable to the protection of both public and private interests. It is obvious to disinterested observers that it is wholly to the interest of all parties concerned for the present Congress to pass at this session a Willis-Lineberger Bill.

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The Problem of Japanese Immigration

I—The Views of Johnson, Hanihara, Hughes

By UPTON CLOSE

IN this article are presented the views of the Chairman of the House Committee on Immigration, the thoughtful pronouncement of Japan's able Ambassador to America, and the position of our own State Department.

THE question of Japanese immigration, brought to the fore by the Johnson Bill, simmers down to a few fundamentals quite adaptable to cool and practical discussion. The positions of the author of the bill and the Japanese spokesman, respectively, are succinctly stated in the quotations from informal letters given below. The helpful and wise position of Secretary Hughes has been made public in his words and acts.

A letter from Mr. P. F. Snyder, the clerk of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, who is also secretary to Congressman Johnson, reads:

"My personal impression is that the pending bill will authorize admission of almost all now entitled to enter. The chief purpose is to vest jurisdiction in the Government of the United States, instead of in the Government of Japan. This is proper, justifiable, and in consonance with sound National policy. Congress always has disapproved of the informal Root-Takahira agreement, which has no standing as a treaty, hence no real authority in law. There is no animosity toward Japan or the Japanese. They are understood and appreciated. But their colonization in the United States never has been desired. In other words, we like them and we want to be friends with them, but we want them to stay on their own side of the street. We do not want them to play in our yard, which we prefer to reserve for our own children. If they insist on taking offense at this attitude, then we think them a little too touchy."

On the other side I have Ambassador Hanihara's letter:

"As it appears to me, the difference, if there is any, between your friend and me on the subject in question lies in the means of attaining the end, rather than in the end itself. We of Japan have never desired to send her labor emigrants where they are not wanted. We have means to effectively co-operate with your country to prevent them from coming to this country. We have given abundant proof of it. Your Government knows that. Your people who squarely look into the facts of the case know that. My people will stay, as they have been staying, 'on their own side of the street,' as your friend put it, if they are not wanted on the other side. There cannot be any question of such Japanese colonization in the United States as alleged to be detrimental to the best interests of the country. As to those Japanese who are already lawfully resident in this country, they have been here largely on your invitation, and they are entitled to such fair and just treatment as is freely accorded to other nationals. We have no complaint to make about your regulating your own problem as you deem best, provided that no arbitrary discrimination against Japanese people as such is involved. I wonder, if Japan were to enact a law providing in effect that American people as such are unworthy and undesirable as compared with peoples of other countries, what your people would say.

"As for me, I firmly believe in the high sense of justice and fair play of your people, and am confidently hoping that the matter will be given its proper solution in the end—a solution that is fair and satisfactory to both countries."

Between the two is the State Department trying conscientiously to find a *modus vivendi* which will preserve the dignity of a neighbor nation and perpetuate the faith of the world in our National good will.

It is not true, as has been represented, that a clause of special exclusion against "persons ineligible to citizenship" aimed at the Japanese would be a violation of treaty. The Root-Takahira agreement (or "gentlemen's agreement," as it is called), Mr. Snyder rightly says, has no standing as a treaty. But such a clause *would* be a violation of good will and a repudiation by the legislative department of the diplomacy of the executive department: another one of those regrettable incidents in American foreign relations which do us no good abroad. And Secretary Hughes believes that Congressional action of the sort proposed is justifiable only in event that there is no other apparent means of gaining the desired end —which Ambassador Hanihara's letter indicates is not the case. To sum up, then, the three positions, with the addition of a little background not contained in the correspondence:

Congressman Johnson holds out for a new principle in Japanese exclusion: the principle of "vesting jurisdiction in the Government of the United States instead of in the Government of Japan." He is high-minded in his feeling that the present loose diplomatic agreement, without "real authority in law," however honorably carried out, must ever be a source of suspicion and that the best and only way to put a stop to the tide of racial prejudice on the Pacific coast is to put an absolute and complete check to further Japanese immigration in such a definite, sheepskin-bound, black-and-white way that every citizen of those States will feel that there are no loopholes. His associates admit that the results from the new method would not differ greatly from those of the present. It is the principle that matters.

And we find Mr. Hanihara entirely acquiescent in the matter of desired results. But he feels that if Japan is to be singled out in immigration legislation she ought to be allowed to co-operate in making and enforcing the restrictions upon her own children. When your children are kept out of your neighbor's yard by mutual agreement between your neighbor and yourself, duly reached after kindly discussion, you feel much better about it than if they are kept out by a drastically worded fiat of that neighbor. And in taking you into advisement in the matter the neighbor has surrendered none of his sovereignty of possession.

Mr. Hanihara wishes an assurance in the matter of the treatment of Japanese already here. But he knows that satisfying assurance to Pacific coast residents against further Japanese entry will rapidly modify the present harshness. That is the crux of the matter internationally.

There is another involvement. It is the old conflict and jealousy between Legislative Committee and State Department. Ambassador Hanihara asks that

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his country be accorded the diplomatic amenities, as befitting a great and friendly Power. There is no intercourse between the House Committee and a foreign plenipotentiary. Those amenities can be provided only by putting the burden on the State Department. Secretary Hughes stands ready, we may be sure, to bring to the aid of the situation the machinery of his Department. He has suggested to the House Committee that Japan be placed by legislation on the regular quota basis, which is equivalent to a hint that if an exception be made in her case—which will be insisted upon by the Pacific coast members—it be made by diplomacy rather than law. A formal treaty (having the force of law) negotiated in consultation with the members of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, who have long studied the question and know the demands of the affected part of the country, ought to settle the matter, and do it graciously. But House members are not customarily consulted about treaties, and they do not even vote on them.

Meanwhile, let it be noted that the controversy has been conducted in an encouragingly frank and clean manner. Mr. Johnson has not spoken belittlingly of the Japanese, and he is aware that they have resorted to none of the personal attacks which are being indulged in by Irish, Italian, and other opponents of the same bill.

II—Public Opinion in Japan

By K. K. KAWAKAMI

"SHOULD the Congress at Washington see fit to adopt such resolutions, the act would permit no other interpretation than that America no longer desired friendly relations with Japan. It would provoke the most unpleasant feeling in the hearts of seventy million people of the Empire. It would raise a barrier of enmity between the United States and the nations of Asia, and set at naught all the hopes and expectations of those high-minded, noble men and women all over the world who have for ages toiled for the cause of international peace. I make this statement as one who has consistently stood by America, who has for years made sincere efforts to promote good understanding between the two nations. No one can accuse me of anti-American sentiment. No one will question my friendship and admiration for America. Yet I am constrained to say that the passage of such resolutions by the Congress of America will be accepted by us as notice served upon Japan for the severance of amicable relations with us."

The occasion for the speech from which we have quoted was the introduction of three resolutions into the Congress, all aiming to deprive American-born individuals of Oriental parentage of the American citizenship heretofore guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The speaker was Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, one of Japan's public-spirited, enlightened publicists, and son-in-law of Viscount Shibusawa, the "grand old man" of Japan now that Marquis Okuma is no more. His father-in-law is chairman of a committee whose purpose is to promote friendly relations with America, and has devoted the best years of his life to that purpose. The speech was delivered on January 23 in the "Upper House" of the Diet. It was impassioned and full of pathos, yet he spoke deliberately, weighing every word he uttered. The address, coming from a man known to be quiet and modest, was as startling as it was impressive. In response Baron Matsui, Foreign Minister, deplored the language used by Baron Sakatani, but said he shared the sentiment expressed therein.

The first of the three resolutions in question is offered by a Republican Senator from Washington, and proposes, not only to deny citizenship to American-born Orientals after the adoption of the proposed Constitutional amendment, but also to deprive those born before it of that privilege, undisputed under the present law. In other words, the proposal is retroactive. The second, introduced by a Republican Representative also from Washington, does not clearly state whether the author means the proposed Constitutional amendment to be retroactive. The third, sponsored by a Democratic Representative from California, explicitly states that it seeks no retroactive law.

The alarm created in Japan by these proposals was the greater, as the Japanese had already been upset by the rulings of the Supreme Court upholding the California and Washington land laws, which prohibit Japanese and other ineligible aliens from cultivating land except as day laborers. The introduction in the Congress of an Immigration Bill proposing to abrogate the "gentlemen's agreement" and to put the Japanese in the excluded class of aliens has added to the alarm.

For years it has been a prevalent idea on the Pacific coast that the Japanese are too loyal to their native country, and that the Japanese Government encouraged even American-born Japanese to retain dual nationality. To meet this argument, or rather excuse for discrimination, many Japanese have been urging that Japanese nationality laws be so revised as to regard Japanese born in America as American citizens, and not as Japanese. The Tokyo Government adopted a few years ago a measure of compromise, whereby American-born Japanese could obtain expatriation if they applied for it before they were eighteen years old. The Government has now proposed a law permitting such Japanese to expatriate without age limit. The wisdom of such liberal steps on the part of Japan may be questioned, if Congress is likely to lend ear to such discriminatory proposals as are contained in the three resolutions I have noted. Certainly Japan would not be so heartless as to take any measure likely to make any Japanese in America a "man without a country."

It is the belief among the Japanese that Japanese or Chinese born and reared on American soil will, under normal circumstances and in a friendly atmosphere, prove just as loyal to America as American-born children of European parentage. If America wished to Americanize her Oriental population, the wise course for her to follow would be to give it the best opportunity for assimilation. The denial of such opportunity to American-born Orientals would merely aggravate the situation and would create new troubles. Japan looks upon such denial as inhuman and as a reflection upon her national honor and prestige.

As to the Immigration Bill now before Congress, Japan's complaint is a modest one. She has nothing to say against the limitation of immigrants of one nationality to two per cent of the number of foreign-born individuals of that nationality resident in America in 1890. The application of this plan to Japanese immigration would be tantamount to Japanese exclusion, because in 1890 Japanese in America numbered only 2,030, two per cent of which would be 40. For the sake of amicable relations with the United States, Japan would

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acquiesce in the percentage plan, closing her eyes to the obvious fact that the plan, in the guise of equal application, would practice a flagrant discrimination.

Japan's complaint is directed, not against the inequitable effect of the percentage scheme, but against the refusal of the Immigration Bill to accord the Japanese even such pretense of equity. For the bill puts the Japanese in the category of nationals or races which cannot be admitted to America even within the restriction of the percentage scheme. Japan regards this as an unnecessary discrimination, and reads into it the motives of willful challenge to her national dignity.

Japan also argues that the Immigration Bill, with clauses for Japanese exclusion, encroaches upon the spirit of the American-Japanese treaty of 1911, and clearly violates the "gentlemen's agreement" entered into at the instance of the United States. The treaty of 1911 reciprocally guarantees the "liberty" of the Japanese "to enter, travel, and reside," and "to carry on trade, wholesale and retail," in America "upon the same terms as native citizens." The provision is, of course, nothing unusual. It sets forth merely one of the essential conditions of amicable international intercourse. As for the "gentlemen's agreement," Japan has always looked upon it as effective and binding as a formal treaty, and has restricted her emigration to America accordingly. She contends that if such solemn compacts could be converted into scraps of paper at the pleasure of either contracting party, it would be extremely difficult to establish normal, friendly relations between nations. She fears also that such practices might encourage the belief that a nation could act as it pleased as long as it had the power and prowess to do so.

What Japan is concerned with in this matter is not the exclusion of Japanese immigration, but the method of attaining that end. She abhors the unceremonious method preferred in the Immigration Bill, but is willing to consider with sympathy any exclusion measure which would not rasp her national pride.

I have given the view generally held in Japan. If I were to express my personal view, Japan might just as well acquiesce in the proposed Immigration Law, abrogate the "gentlemen's agreement," absolve herself of all responsibility for the restriction of Japanese emigration to America, issue passports without making such painstaking investigations as heretofore, and transfer entire responsibility to the American authorities for the enforcement of Japanese exclusion. This will remove from Japan's shoulders the heavy duty which she has cheerfully borne for the sake of her national "face" and in the interest of the "gentlemen's agreement." She will no longer be obliged to exercise such caution and discrimination as she has heretofore employed in issuing passports for countries other than, but contiguous to, the United States. The prevention of Japanese entry across the Mexican border, for instance, will become entirely the duty of American immigration officials. Considered from a material standpoint, Japan might even welcome the enactment of the Immigration Bill, with clauses for Japanese exclusion. Unfortunately, in international, as in individual, intercourse material benefit or loss is not the only factor that throws weight on the scale.

Ancient Bagdad and a Joyous Thief

IF you cannot forget your buying and your selling, your briefs, your deeds, your bonds, or your petty household affairs, your social extravaganzas, or the scandals and materialism of every day, well—you should keep very far away from one Douglas Fairbanks, the Thief who became a prince in Bagdad.

But perhaps you are one of those fortunate mortals who remember with delight those rare days when you loved to believe in fairies, in Jinns, and in dragons, when there were ivory-white horses that galloped through the air, when the very names of Ala-ed-Din (he of the wonderful lamp) and of the lovely princess Bedr-el-Budur brought to you the most enchanting fancies of childhood. If you are one of these, then you should be told that you may see it all again, the romance and adventure of the "Thousand and One Nights," and at the same time behold matters of extraordinary beauty. Listen:

"When Prince Ahmed gazed through the far-seeing crystal he had taken from Ali's hands, he saw the Princess Nouronnihar lying pale on her silken bed, while those about her wrung their hands. Surely, her end was very near. Then addressed he his two brothers and said, 'Princes, the Princess Nouronnihar, whom we all equally love, is indeed at death's door, but if we make haste we may yet preserve her life! This apple cost as dear as did thy flying carpet, Houssain, and thy far-seeing crystal, Ali. And it has this marvelous quality—its delicate perfume will instantly cure any one that is sick, even unto death.'

"Prince Houssain made haste to spread his magic carpet. 'Quickly let us seat ourselves,' cried he, 'and fly to her chamber. Let us lose no time!'

"So the Princes Ali and Ahmed sat quickly down by Houssain, and as in their minds they framed the same wish the carpet arose and carried them swiftly through the air, from the caravansary to the Sultan's palace and into the very chamber of the Princess Nouronnihar."

Does that start your fancy? Then hunt up straightway your ancient copy of the "Thousand and One Nights," or steal a copy from the nursery, and then suppose you combine all the magic of those magical days, when one could see far through crystals or ivory tubes or fly on magic carpets, when white horses could carry one through the clouds, when ancient treasure chests lay waiting at the bottom of curious seas; suppose you combine all these marvels into one tale, and then add a hero as strong, as brave, and as clever, and much more deserving than most, and then capture a princess more beautiful than Nouronnihar and Bedr-el-Budur and the other fair ones all combined, and place them in the gorgeous settings of ancient Bagdad, and Samarcand, and the rich cities of Hind—and then you will attain a faint idea of what Douglas Fairbanks has achieved in "The Thief of Bagdad."

It has been interesting to watch the artistic development of Fairbanks—this Harvard man, law student, consummate athlete, excellent actor, and man of many experiences. There were beginnings in the "Mark of Zorro." We had become acquainted with "Doug" as the incredibly active and agile actor who could swarm up over houses as most folk climb ladders. This was a step in advance—the improvement was in the plot itself. Then came "The Three Musketeers," an accomplishment of first rank, with not only an exceedingly well-worked-out story, but with a definite appearance of that artistic touch whose development has been so extraordinary. The worshipers and enviers of Continental European standards made dole, it is true, because, with all their thrilling adventures and escapes, he made the famous Three, as well as D'Artagnan himself, wholesome characters after the American idea of wholesomeness. It was a typical Fairbanks picture, with its quick action and irrepressible joyousness, but it was

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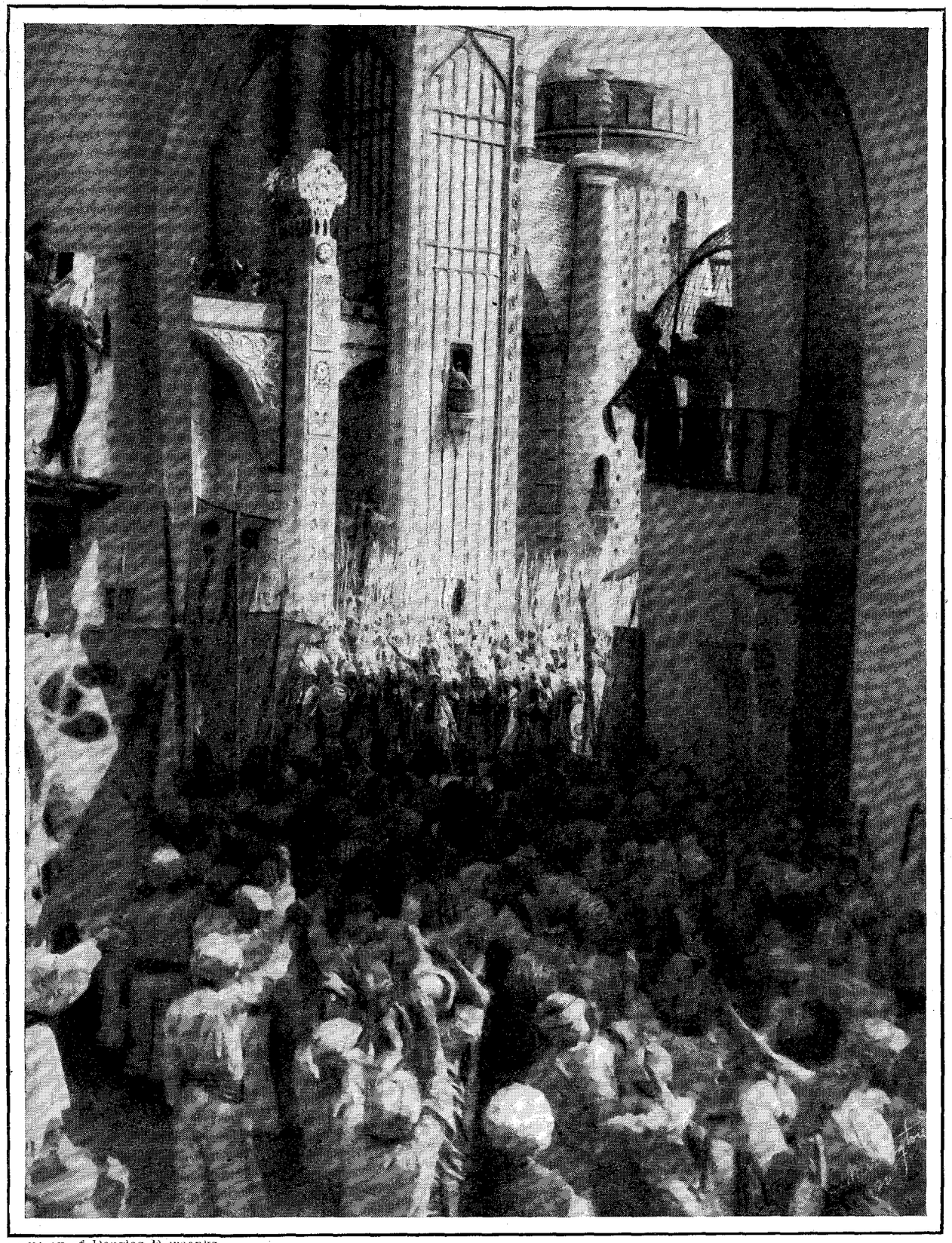

Courtesy of Douglas Fairbanks

A picture of gorgeous Eastern pageantry, when the repentant Thief, at the head of his magically raised army, rescues storied Bagdad from the traitorous Mongol prince

also much superior to "Zorro" dramatically, and very much more artistically.

Then came "Robin Hood." Aside from the play itself, one that appealed at once to young and old, he here reached a high plane of real artistic genius, not only in the able handling of many men and the thoroughly capable and enjoyable picturing of the fine romance of the days of the mailed knights, but in the development of the pictures as pictures. There was an almost matchless quality of composition, of arrangement of light and shade, and, what is more important, of half-lights. The sheer beauty often held one speechless. Young America, and many Americans not so young, went again and again to see before their eyes the mediæval chivalry, pageantry, and feats of arms they had dreamed of.

From "Robin Hood" to "The Thief of Bagdad" there is an almost incredible advance in simple artistry. You do not behold a picture of a material place, but the gorgeous and even bizarre Bagdad of fancy—the Bagdad of mystery, shimmering in exquisite shadows and bright sunlight, a marvel of Arabic and Indian architecture and decoration, with castles and palaces that seem to rest on air, so

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light they are, reflecting in floors and streets that actually glimmer. There is the typical Fairbanks quality—the rapidity of action. If there is a pause in vast and dimly lighted chambers while princes and viziers solemnly gather together, there soon comes again the joyous activity as sunshine follows a shower.

There are prodigies of magic. A beautiful white horse gallops with his rider through space, the carpet flies through the air with its passengers—all so naturally and so in keeping with the fantastic spirit of the play that you feel only delight at the spectacle without stopping to ponder over the mechanical genius making such feats possible.

"That carpet simply had to fly," said a member of Mr. Fairbanks's staff. "When he says he wants a certain thing done, well, we do it, somehow. The carpet had to go through the air, it had to carry the three princes, you had to be able to see it from above or from below, and it had even to come through an arched window! Well, we did it—and it cost $75,000!

Says Doug himself: "Imagery is inherent in the human breast. The brave deeds, the longing for better things, the striving for finer thoughts, the mental pictures of obstacles overcome and success won, are nearer to our real selves than our daily grind of earthly struggle. I believe that this is the story of man's inner self and that every man will thus see it."

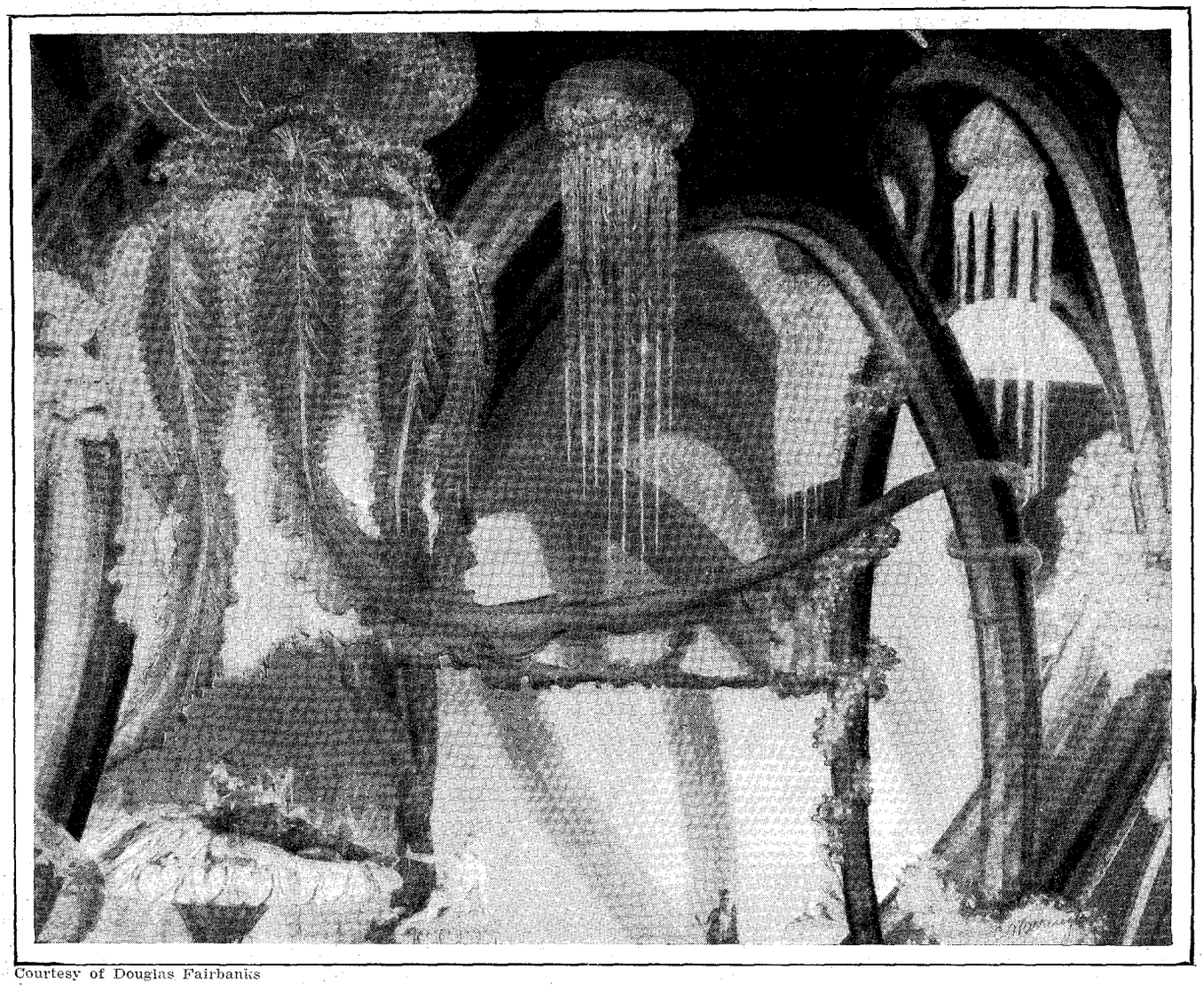
Others have achieved fine films in America, but frequently spoil their work with errors of taste and judgment of which Mr. Fairbanks seems incapable. David Wark Griffith develops marvelous pictures, and then spoils the taste with the almost invariable sensuous touch. Cecil B. De Mille has fine imagination and artistry, but can sometimes utterly ruin a fine piece of work with a thoroughly commonplace or even suggestive anti-climax, such as the quite unnecessary second part of his "Ten Commandments." Chaplin is no mean artist in his own way, and yet he too often lets slip a touch of vulgarity into his very best work. Fairbanks is never vulgar and never suggestive. Said he to me, "Suggestiveness has no place in any American picture."

"Would you have a censorship," he was asked, "to combat the salacious film that has become so common lately?"

"Yes," said he, "there should be some kind of censorship." Then he added, with a grin that every youngster in America watches for, "I'd take the makers and exhibitors of salacious films and either shoot them or give them some frightful incurable disease and put them on a desert island! Just the same, you should be able to distinguish between films appropriate for all ages and those more appropriate for adults—you might hang out blue flags for the latter!" he said, grinning again. "That might help mothers to know, for instance, that Ibsen's 'Doll's House' was not planned for little girls!"

Let us leave the final word to Morris Gest. His hands and his flowing black tie waved together in comprehensible excitement. "I am going to take this picture to Europe!" exclaimed he. "For years I have been bringing European art to America. Some have asked me if, after all, there is no American art. At last I can take something to them, and show them an artistic masterpiece with which Europe has nothing to compare!"

C. K. T.



Courtesy of Douglas Fairbanks

An under-the-sea fantasy, with slowly waving giant water plants and semi-translucent "water," through which the Thief swam slowly downward, to find a fairyland at the bottom

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Platforms of the People

RESPONSE to The Outlook's request for platforms of the people is increasingly generous. Ballots are arriving by every mail, each one showing every evidence of having been considered at length and carefully prepared. There has not been time to tabulate all the ballots received thus far. Those considered this week are from Outlook subscribers living in the East, Middle West, and South. They represent nearly all occupations. A fair percentage are from women. The majority so far are from Republicans; and of the others more are from those designated as Independents than as Democrats. Tabulators are now at work classifying the ballots with respect to political faiths, the sections of the country represented, and whether the ballots are from men or women. It is believed that by this method those who follow the figures as they are published weekly will be able to see for themselves what thousands of voters believe should be included among the National issues for this year.

Irrespective of party, the voters seem to favor voluntary consolidation of the railways. Many who do not understand the Esch-Cummins Act ignore it, though the farmers and others in the Middle West are inclined to favor it. They are against nationalization of the railways. Those favoring such nationalization are for the most part either Democrats or Independents.

Farmers, scientists, and bankers are for a Federal grain export corporation and Federal aid for farmers' co-operatives. They are not generally in favor of the Federal purchase of wheat or price fixing of staple farm products. A plurality indorse further extension of farm credits and a majority favor the St. Lawrence waterways. This applies to the East as well as the Middle West.

It is interesting to note that half the Democrats expressing an opinion favor the Mellon tax-reduction plan, as do a majority of the Republicans and Independents. A third ignore the idea of a Federal tax on land held out of use.

The Independents are evenly divided on tariff questions. All the Democrats favor a tariff for revenue only. Half the Republicans ignore the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Law and favor a continuance of flexible provision for revenue only with lowering of tariffs.

A third of the ballots ignore the bonus question. Nearly half of them are against adjusted compensation for all war veterans, irrespective of party affiliations.

In the Middle West, according to present returns, there is a tendency to ignore the prohibition question, a majority, however, favoring rigid enforcement and condemning the idea of altering the present legal alcoholic content.

Almost without exception the Independents, the political free-thinkers, favor rigid enforcement of the Prohibition Law under the Civil Service. They are against changing that law.

While the vast majority of ballots tabulated were returned by men, they favor equal social, legal, and industrial rights for women, as well as preventing exploitation of children in industry. A third of them ignore the question of a Federal employment bureau.

The fourth of the ballots condemning the principle of Federal aid for education are generally against further Government supervision and regulation. The opinion seems to prevail that the Government is in danger of becoming topheavy and an increasing burden on the taxpayers.

The Middle West stands with the East on immigration issues, favoring registration of aliens, a continuation of the quota method, further restriction and examination of prospective immigrants at ports of departure. Two-thirds of the returns favor further restriction. There are many expressions of opinion that the country needs relief for a period of years and, further, that a higher standard should be maintained in considering applicants for admission.

There is little opposition to the question as to preparedness. Expansion of the Navy to standards set by the Arms Conference is overwhelmingly indorsed. The Air Service is ignored in a third of the ballots, though indorsed by half. The same applies to the air mail service.

The question of nationalizing the coal mines receives more attention than any other question. A majority favor the idea. Nearly as many condemn it. There is little opposition to continuance of the Railroad Labor Board, and few would indorse the abolition of injunctions in labor disputes. Here it must be recalled that the ballots as yet do not show the thought of the laboring man himself. There is little opposition toward Federal licensing of private detective agencies.

Throughout the North, South, and Middle West, regardless of party, the programme of the Ku Klux Klan is either ignored or condemned. Thus far the returns do not appear to be based on religious, political, or sectional grounds.

Less than half the ballots indorse the Federal control and distribution of high-power transmission. Here again is seen the general distaste for Government supervision. Opposition to experiments with the money system is as marked in the Middle West and South as in the East. Many assert that the question should not be an issue at this time. A vigorous conservation policy with extended Federal control over public properties is generally favored.

There is little opposition to the sale of Government ships. Nearly half the ballots definitely condemn the Federal operation of the ships. Nearly all the Republicans and Democrats favor a ship subsidy. Regardless of party, there is no opposition to the recommendations of President Coolidge for reorganization of the executive departments. There is consistent indorsement of the effort to arrest development of bureaucratic power.

Many Republicans and Independents and virtually all the Democrats favor the League of Nations. A number vote for both the League and the World Court. Half the ballots ignore the Hague Tribunal, though there is little opposition to it. The development of the Four-Power Treaty principle is ignored by half the Republicans and Independents, who likewise fail to approve wholly of Secretary Hughes's present foreign policies.

On the other hand, the Democrats invariably indorse the non-recognition of Russia, as do the others, strengthening of the Monroe Doctrine, and unofficial co-operation with foreign commissions. They are equally divided on the questions of least possible participation in foreign affairs and the sale of arms to foreign governments.

There is little sentiment in favor of canceling foreign debts. Half the ballots oppose the idea. There are innumerable suggestions for solving some of the National problems. Several would have the United States purchase territory from debtor nations.

There are many cynical remarks concerning both the old parties, and yet the thousands of ballots indicate that thinking persons retain faith in our Government. Their letters prove clearly that the ills they would remedy are considered minor ailments subject to remedy by the voice of the people. And no one scanning the ballots and letters would doubt for a moment that their voice will be heard during the coming campaign. The interest of the country is aroused.

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Weekly Recapitulation of Ballots for

The Platforms of the People

Figures show percentage based on number of ballots received

	Approved	Ignored	Condemned
I—TRANSPORTATION			
1. Voluntary consolidation of the railroads	65	24	11
2. Compulsory consolidation of the railroads	15	39	46
3. Compulsory freight rate reduction	24	36	40
4. Continuance of Esch-Cummins Act	39	48	13
5. Nationalization of the railroads with co-operative administration by workers, shippers, and public	13	22	65
II—AGRICULTURAL RELIEF			
1. Formation of a Federal Grain Export Corporation	39	35	26
2. Federal aid for Farmers' Co-operatives	38	30	32
3. Federal purchase of wheat	8	29	63
4. Price fixing of staple farm products	9	29	62
5. Further extension of farm credits	43	33	24
6. Development of St. Lawrence waterways	61	27	12
III—TAXATION			
1. Reduction of taxes by Mellon plan	81	9	10
2. Reduction of taxes by Garner plan	11	36	53
3. A Federal tax on land held out of use	38	36	26
IV—TARIFF			
1. Continuance of Fordney-McCumber Tariff Law	39	30	31
2. Continuance of flexible provision for revenue only with lowering of tariffs	55	30	15
3. Tariff for revenue only without flexible provision	10	46	44
V—BONUS			
1. Adjusted compensation for all war veterans	17	35	48
VI—PROHIBITION			
1. Rigid enforcement under Civil Service	57	32	11
2. Change in the alcoholic content as now limited by the Volstead Act	27	22	51
VII—GENERAL WELFARE			
1. Equal social, legal, and industrial rights for women	66	22	12
2. An amendment enabling Congress to prevent exploitation of children in industry	83	12	5
3. Federal Anti-Lynching Law	62	24	14
4. Establishment of a Federal Employment Bureau	45	30	25
VIII—EDUCATION			
1. Extension of principle of Federal aid for education	59	16	25
IX—IMMIGRATION			
1. Registration of aliens	80	17	3
2. Continuance of quota method of restriction	49	26	25
3. Further restriction	67	20	13
4. Less restriction	9	33	58
5. Examination of prospective immigrants at ports of departure	57	42	1
X—PREPAREDNESS			
1. Expansion of Navy to standards set by Conference on Limitation of Armament	75	16	9
2. Extension of Air Service	55	37	8
XI—AIR MAIL			
1. The further development of air mail service	51	40	9
XII—LABOR			
1. Continuance of Railroad Labor Board	59	27	14
2. Abolition of injunctions in labor disputes	12	29	59
3. Nationalization, and democratic administration by technicians, workers, and consumers, of coal mines	52	2	46
4. Federal licensing of private detective agencies	51	36	13
XIII—KU KLUX KLAN			
1. Programme of Klan	14	48	38
XIV—SUPER-POWER			
1. Government control and distribution of high-power transmission	45	29	26
XV—MONEY			
1. Issuing of Federal currency based on commodities and labor	11	37	52
XVI—CONSERVATION			
1. A vigorous conservation policy with extended Federal control over public properties	85	11	4
XVII—MERCHANT MARINE			
1. Sale of Government ships to private owners	67	22	11
2. Operation by Government of Government-owned ships	24	29	47
3. Federal ship subsidy	50	24	26
XVIII—GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION			
1. Reorganization of the Executive Departments on the lines proposed in President's Annual Message	82	17	1
2. Effort to arrest the development of bureaucratic power	72	25	3
XIX—FOREIGN RELATIONS			
1. League of Nations	29	31	40
2. World Court	60	31	9
3. Hague Tribunal	46	49	5
4. Development of Four-Power Treaty principle	46	49	5
5. Secretary Hughes's present policy:	40	55	5
(*a*) Non-recognition of Russia	59	31	10
(*b*) Strengthening Monroe Doctrine	47	48	5
(*c*) Sale of arms to foreign governments	35	43	22
(*d*) Unofficial co-operation with foreign commissions	50	39	11
(*e*) Least possible participation	30	43	27
6. Cancellation of foreign debts	15	37	48

This ballot went to the readers of The Outlook in the issue for March 26. Readers who have not filled out their ballots can still do so and mail them in time. On request to The Outlook any individual can obtain a ballot, and organizations (such as clubs, classes, etc.) can obtain ballots in reasonable numbers if they will undertake to see that their members fill them out and mail them to The Outlook. It is not desired that any club should vote a ballot as a whole, but that the members should vote individually, though the ballots when filled out can be mailed together under one cover.

Address: Editors of The Outlook, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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Capping the Mud Gusher

Special Correspondence from Washington. Including special interviews with Senator Pepper, Senator Borah, and an unnamed Democratic Senator

By STANLEY FROST

THE change in the mental and moral atmosphere of Washington since the ousting of Attorney-General Daugherty is one of the most remarkable and comforting of all the happenings of this wild winter and spring. The whole air is clearer; not only has the mud-slinging almost stopped and the throb of Mr. Heflin's tom-tom been hushed, but the fetid rumors have vanished magically and the tension, disgust, and nervous cynicism have blown away like wrack after a storm.

There is great relief. Not, however, from the fear of actual and sincere investigation. That kind of comfort is limited to a very few; most of the incompetents and crooks have been in slight danger, for they are small fry. Also, there has been no wish among the better-grade men, which includes most of those of any importance, to prevent or minimize any exposure of real wrongdoing. There was no protest against the first half of the oil inquiry, none against the Veterans' Bureau investigation, there is none against half a dozen real hearings which are going on to-day.

The objection has been to the way the spectacular inquiries have been conducted; to the procession of jailbirds, confessed crooks, bootleggers, ax-grinders and gossip-mongers on the witness-stand; to the exploitation of worthless testimony—it could not possibly be called evidence—the hurling about of inference, suspicion, and wild distortions in place of facts. There has been objection, too, to the way this muck has been used, the efforts to foist it on the country as if it were valuable information, to use it to smirch innocent men, to make it into political capital. There is relief that this has stopped.

What We Shall Be Spared

EVEN more important is it that we are to be spared the prolongation of this abomination throughout the campaign, as had been planned. At least five other "inquiries" had been prepared for and were being held back so that each in turn could have front-page attention. Each was expected to "get" some Cabinet officer; not to convict him of crime, of course, for no one believes that the Cabinet is a gathering of crooks, but to cover him with suspicion, to impugn his motives, to foul opinion about him. The attack on Secretary Mellon, first of this programme, is a fair sample. The whole campaign was based on a calculation that the country had been so shocked into hysteria by the Fall exposures that it would accept suspicions, unfair and unfounded charges, even palpable lies, as real evidence, and on this basis would convict honest men, the whole Administration and the Republican party in general.

So the change in plans restores one's faith in the power of public opinion, for it has come definitely in response to popular disgust. The voice of the people, in spite of protestations on many stumps, usually reaches Washington only as a still, small whisper. Politicians habitually disregard it, for they have learned from experience that the demands of even small factions are often enforced with much surer punishment than those of the whole Nation. Public opinion, for instance, has never been able to enforce economy in government, efficient public service, or—just recently—even scientific tax reduction. But this time it has muted the howlers and capped the gusher of mud that began to spout about the middle of the oil inquiry. The master's voice has been heard, and politicians have remembered that it may be raised in anger.

The change is a testimonial, too, to American good sense and fairness. Its suddenness and completeness give evidence of the wave of reaction against the abuses of the investigations, the neglect of legislation, and the preoccupation with politics to which the Senate has been treating the country. Nothing but peremptory orders over the underground wires could have forced the abandonment of plans which had been so long matured, which were so dear to their authors, which promised so much personal amusement, and which would have kept the spotlights and cameras so pleasantly and steadily focused and busy. It has proved that those who believed they could win by clamor and filth have misjudged America. That was worth proving.

The change goes far beyond the most optimistic hopes. There were many who, though they realized the value of the actual disclosures and of the state of mind they had brought about and so expected benefits from the scandals, were nevertheless sickened by things that were being done; many who believed that in the end good sense and fairness would assert itself and that the howlers and mud-slingers would not profit. But I have yet to find any one—and I must confess that I was among the myopic—who had dared believe that the revulsion could make itself felt so soon or so well.

The Storm Is Over

THE turmoil is not quite over, to be sure. For a few days or weeks the oil and Daugherty hearings will go on, and there will be more exposures—probably even some of value; but these will be only the clearing-up shower. The big programme of attack, which was to have included Mellon, Hoover, Wallace, Hughes, and Weeks in turn, has been abandoned. In fact, there are now many denials that there ever was such a programme, yet information about it comes from sources which have proved correct up to this time. At any rate, it is about over now; the attack on Mr. Mellon failed miserably, and the others will almost certainly not be started.

There is a chance, then, before the National campaign gets into full swing and absorbs attention, for public men and political observers to look back over the last two months' excitement and reckon up profit and loss. There are wide differences of opinion, of course, but on the whole there are few to deny that the net gains have been great and that, in spite of the cost in disturbance, in loss of confidence, in delayed legislation, and in confusion of opinion, the scandals were well worth while. If the attempt to substitute noise for sense in politics had succeeded, the verdict might have been different; as it is, about the only ones who see no silver in the clouds are Republican machine politicians.

In discussing the exposures there is this difference to be noted, that, while the Democrats insist chiefly on the value of the revelation of actual incompetence, favoritism, and graft, the Republicans are more likely to speak of the value to be gained from the toning up of the whole governmental and political system. This is natural enough, since the Demo-

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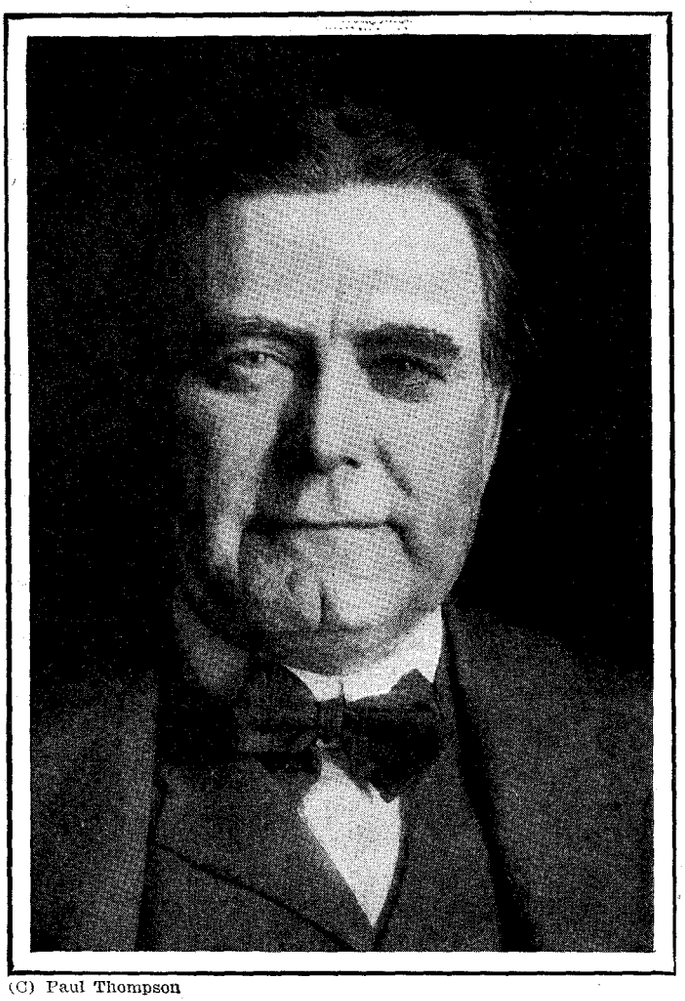

(C) Paul Thompson

"I put the question as to the scandals to Senator Borah"

crats hope to win the coming campaign on the basis of the Republicans' past sins, while the Republicans hope to win it on the strength of their recent improvement. Certainly there can be no doubt, however, that, so far as there does come a higher standard in administration and public morals, it will be worth far more than the punishment of grafters or the recovery of stolen property.

What Still Remains Hidden

THIS is particularly true since there is no possibility that the present clean-up has been complete. No one doubts that there are many grave evils which have not been exposed, many scandals of the last ten easy years which will now never be revealed, and many incompetent and dishonest officials still in their swivel chairs. The concrete product of the eruption as compared to this vast growth of slack administration is about the size of a grain of mustard seed. Inquiries conducted with more desire for reform and less desire for re-election could have done much with these abuses. The chance for that is gone now, and we must be as thankful as may be for what has been gained. It is to be remembered, too, that most of these abuses are more or less inherent in politics as we have always known it and as all other governments have known it, that they are continually being lessened—chiefly through such outbreaks as the present one—that they do not affect the general ability or stability of the Government, are a comparatively small part of the whole, and have long been endured without serious damage.

What has been gained even in this one respect is not small either. There is no question that there has been a general clean-up, quietly and without advertisement, in many places not directly touched by the scandals. This will go on. Warning has been served on all the political weevils that they must improve, or at least be very careful. The whole Government will benefit.

The visible accomplishment is more doubtful, in spite of its spectacular nature. Daugherty is gone, and a better man is in his place. The difference will show both in increased public confidence and in greater effectiveness in the Department. It is important. The change from Denby to Wilbur is far less so. The suits to cancel the oil leases are of even more doubtful value, even if the reserves are recovered. The expected trials of the alleged conspirators must be estimated for their moral value almost entirely. And that is about all.

But there has been a change in the political situation that is worth much. The attention of the Nation has been drawn again to the Government, and any grafting or betrayal will be much more difficult and unlikely for a while. In addition to this added vigilance there is an actual clearing of the political air, a demand for better men in politics and for higher standards.

One of the best statements of this outlook for the future was made by Senator Pepper, who is coming more and more to be recognized as spokesman for President Coolidge and a leader in Republican thought.

"The greatest good of the scandals has been in focusing attention, in arousing the people, and in making decency in the Government a live issue," he said. "America feels as folks do who had believed that their servants could be trusted to work well without much watching, and suddenly discover that they cannot. This puts them in a state of mind to make sure that things will go better in the future.

"Along with this has gone a destruction of confidence in the Government and in politics which has been distressing, but, in so far as it was partly justified, has been good. It has prepared the ground for a new standard, has completed the breaking down of old ideas that has been going on for some time, and will make possible a new crystallization of political thought and ideals—at least, help greatly toward this.

"This is an achievement in itself. The permanent achievement must lie in the future and will depend on how well this opportunity is used. It cannot possibly be measured yet; its details, and even its form, are not clearly in sight. But they are coming."

Senator Borah's Views

I PUT the question as to the value of the scandals also to Senator Borah, who when the oil exposures first started had expressed the hope that there might be a general house-cleaning to get rid of the corruption which had been growing ever since the loose and easy days of the war contracts.

"There is a good deal that has not been uncovered," he said, regretfully. "I suppose that now it never will be. That is especially true of the war graft, but the psychology of the situation prevents going after it now. The flag covered those grafters long enough to let them escape.

"But there has been a great deal of good accomplished. The cleaning out of actual grafters and the probability that we will recover some public property is a distinct advantage. The other crooks have been warned; there will be a cleaner

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government, at least till the people lose interest again. And that is an advantage.

"The biggest thing, however, is the warning that has gone out to the people that eternal vigilance is the price of good government. They are likely to forget that and refuse the trouble of being vigilant. Some of us here have been sounding the warning for many years that there was a corrupt, big-money influence in the Government. We have been laughed at. Now our charge has been proved. The country has learned once more that it must watch and keep on watching."

"Is there anything to be gained by further investigation just now?" I asked him. "Do you consider the decision to stop the inquiries as a whitewash?"

"The present cases should be finished up," he declared. "There is no one who wants any guilty man to escape. There are other things that might have been investigated, but not particularly anything that has been suggested. There is no known reason for going after other Cabinet officers. I do not agree with the political ideas of many of them; they believe in money, the money-maker, and a government for the benefit of the money-maker, but they are not petty grafters, nor grafters of any kind.

"Besides, it is time we got back to our own business of legislation."

What Democrats Think

WHEN I put the same question to Democratic leaders, the response was quite different, reflecting the difference in political interests. The more important ones were unwilling to have their names used—I suspect that the official campaign attitude has been affected by the discovery that the public did not wholly approve recent events, but officialdom is not yet clear enough as to real public opinion to be willing to put itself on record. But the following statement from an influential Senator is typical.

"The important thing is the revelation of graft, corruption, and utter unfitness for public office that has been proved to exist in the Republican Administration," he declared. "The connection of that party with the moneyed interests has always been known; now it has been proved again. That is the outstanding result. The people will draw their own conclusions."

I suggested some further-sighted estimate, like those already quoted.

"That doesn't mean anything," he answered. "No one knows what is going to happen, or whether the leopard can change his spots. Those are mere generalities. The important thing is the corruption that has been shown. There is more that is known to exist, but what has already been done has let in the light."

"Are you in favor of further inquiries?" I asked.

"No; at least not now. There is no need to rub it in. Enough has been done to put the people on guard, and we must attend to legislation now."

There were other reasons besides public disgust which influenced the abandonment of the plan to "go down the line" of Cabinet officers. The Republicans, freed from the incubus of Daugherty and the Fall suspicions, suddenly began to fight back, and to do it effectively. The experience of Senator McKellar, who attacked Mr. Mellon with three "whereases" and a "resolved," but was shortly left without any basis for his charges except a legal quibble, tended to discourage further efforts along that line.

The Senate Must Catch Up

THE need of legislation, too, had become pressing. With four months of the session gone, not a single important bill has passed the Senate. The House has been busy, however, and in the two months left before the recess for the National conventions the Senate will have on its hands ten appropriation bills, taxation, the bonus, immigration, Philippine independence, Muscle Shoals, reclamation reforms, child labor, and Porto Rico, excluding minor matters. There is little chance that it will get through the list, in spite of the President's efforts to speed up the laggards.

The chief reason, however, was undoubtedly the fact that the Democratic leaders found that they were doing themselves more harm than good by the course they were following. None of them wishes to talk for quotation on the subject, since to do so would be to admit that there had been error in the conduct of the inquiries, but their decision to change their ways is definite. There will be no more fishing, no attacks that imperil reputations without due cause, no use of untrustworthy witnesses and evidence. They will confine themselves to guilt, and not try to manufacture bunk.

This attitude is entirely patriotic and praiseworthy, but it is only fair to report that it seems to be a lesson just learned, rather than inborn virtue. In a talk I had recently with one of the leaders who has maintained a reputation for conservatism and fairness, he took some pains to condemn the blatherskite tendencies of another of his party, who has been most obstreperous and offensive and has probably done more than any other one man to cause the public revulsion. All that the Senator said was true and creditable—it would have been much more impressive, however, if this same Senator had not sat beside the blatherskite during one of his most vicious speeches and coached him! This was probably good politics, or seemed so at the time. The interest lies in the changed point of view. There are several of the Democratic leaders, notably Mr. Bruce, of Maryland, who have protested from the start against unfairness and deserve nothing but praise, but others seem trying to get away from a record they have suddenly found to be damaging.

There is some doubt whether the leaders will be able to enforce their new plan on the "wild men." These are always under poor discipline and resent being called off. There is a chance that the Democrats, like the Republicans, will find themselves with a small group of mutineers on their hands. But there is no chance that the latter will get far.

The lesson which has been learned as to how much the public will stand, and how distrustful it is of politics even when dressed in morality, seems to be fairly complete. It will affect, not only the rest of the session of Congress, but the tone of the whole campaign. Oil will not be forgotten, but the charges against the Republican party will be kept within bounds and limited to what may be proved or fairly suspected.

Maybe the Price Was Fair

AS an instance of this change of attitude is a statement of Senator Walsh on the oil leases, in which he admitted the conclusion recently drawn in these letters, that the leases might be considered a good business deal if the lands involved had been private property. He still holds that the Government was in a different position from that of a private owner, that there were criminal irregularities, and that the policy was wrong. But to admit that the actual price paid was a fair one is to take a position very different from that indicated in some of the hysterical speeches on the Senate floor.

So the result of the scandals, as far as they can be measured now, is considerably better than there was any reason to hope a couple of weeks ago. We have had some house-cleaning in the open, more in private, a warning to all men now holding office, a clearing of the way for better standards. We have also had an abandonment of the mud-slinging campaign which had seemed inevitable—a change of plans which is almost a confession of defeat. The scandals have thus given lessons not only in honest government, which were badly needed, but in decency in politics, a thing almost as devoutly to be wished.

April 7, 1924.

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The Book Table

The Bloomin' Lyre

Reviews

By Arthur Guiterman

DEAR poets, even at the risk of being referred to as minor poets, do be interesting! It is true that if you are adequately solemn, portentous, and involved you will stand a better chance of seeing your works included in lists of books that must be read. It is equally true that if in order to get into Robin Hood's barn, carefully avoiding the wide-open doors, you walk mysteriously thrice around the building, shin up a lightning-rod, and creep through the small window under the eaves, there will always be critics to proclaim your high poetic vocation and intellectual power. But forget those laborious critics. Remember the men and women for whom you should be writing. Give them your vivid best, and let your reputations take care of themselves.

In "The Man Who Died Twice"[1] Edwin Arlington Robinson contemplates and appraises one whom he designates in an unpardonably bad line as

The ruin of a potential world-shaker.

With much circumlocution we are told of Fernando Nash, musical genius, who destroys his unrealized powers by dissipation, has delirium tremens, joins the Salvation Army, dies, and is cremated. The poem, although it contains fine passages, is unfortunate in its resemblance to the average street parade; it is late in getting started and is far too long in passing a given point. Mr. Robinson is an undoubted poet, and it would be presumptuous to expound his vocation over him; yet there are many among his admirers and well-wishers who would rejoice in his return to the epigrammatic force and clarity of his "Richard Cory" and other of his shorter poems in which he said plainly what he had to say and implied, as plainly, so much more.

There is warmth and strength in the "Collected Poems"[2] of that ardent Irishman Stephen Gwynn. The book, aside from its other contents, is worth more than a glance because of "A Lay of Ossian and Patrick," which, though a bit longer than it should be, is that rare thing, a right good ballad. St. Patrick, having converted Ossian to Christianity, reveals to the new proselyte his heathen comrades of the Fianna in hell, where they are characteristically employed in warfare with the infernal legions. In the van of the Irish heroes strides Gull MacMorna, doing terrible execution with his huge flail; but in the moment of triumph the tug of the flail—the link

Photograph by H. H. Moore

Edwin Arlington Robinson

that holds the swingle to the handle—snaps in twain, and the Fianna are forced to give ground until the champion, mending his weapon with the sinews of the fallen, once more leads them on. Again and again the victory of the Fianna is balked by the parting of the flail. St. Patrick, pitying the anguish revealed on his convert's face, suggests that an appeal to heaven might save his friends; whereupon Ossian replies:

"I ask no help of the Father,
I ask no help of the Son,
Nor of the Holy Spirit,
Ever Three in One.

"This for my only asking,
And then let might prevail,—
Patrick, give Gull MacMorna
An iron tug to his flail."

Donald Davidson in "An Outland Piper"[3] manifests an engaging weakness for tigers, also for such classic survivals as naiads, dryads, satyrs, and fauns. He gives us an undisciplined yet promising collection. Mr. Davidson is among the poets who need to be reminded of their obligations to the language. On page 39 he distorts "Arethusan" to "Arethusean;" on the next page he stresses "coronal" on the second instead of the first syllable to force a rhyme to "thronal;" while on page 55 for his meter's sake he would shift the stress in "irrevocable" from the second syllable to the third.

Canals have a way of loafing through happy places, and Camilla Doyle in her "Poems"[4] pleasantly lyricizes the loveliness of the little canals of England and the perfections of the English countryside. There is charm in the conscious simplicity of such rhymes as "The Happy Ducks," in the quaintness of "The Rabbit," and in the very title of "I Heard a Cuckoo Chase a Deer;" but the poet too often cheats the ear expectant of a rhyme, disappointing it with a mere assonance. Also she assumes a hopeless task when in the verses "To Birdie" she begins,

How well they chose who named her
thus!

Not Shakespeare himself could maintain this thesis, and it may be confidently assumed that Shakespeare wouldn't try.

The poems of Martha Haskell Clark now collected under the title "The Home Road"[5] are honest, kindly songs of hearthside and camp-fire. There is no reason to dissent from the prefatory verdict of Professor Curtis Hidden Page that, "They are like the song of Wordsworth's skylark—'True to the kindred points of Heaven and home.'"

Oxford University presents, under the title "Oxford Poetry 1923,"[6] its annual sheaf of undergraduate verse, wherein the opening numbers in particular revel in the impressive and learned phraseology natural to, and pardonable in, donnish youth. For instance, what are commonly known as the Hanging Gardens of Babylon figure as the "Pensile Gardens" of that ilk. Among the usual highly creditable intellectual exercises there are outstanding poems of true feeling, notably Katharine Monro's two poems, "Speech of Nuns."

The title poem[7] of "The Happy Mar-

[1] The Man Who Died Twice. By Edwin Arlington Robinson. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.25.
[2] Collected Poems. By Stephen Gwynn. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $1.50.
[3] An Outland Piper. By Donald Davidson. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1.25.
[4] Poems. By Camilla Doyle. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $1.
[5] The Home Road. By Martha Haskell Clark. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $1.25.
[6] Oxford Poetry 1923. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $1.
[7] The Happy Marriage, and Other Poems. By Archibald MacLeish. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

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riage, and Other Poems," by Archibald MacLeish, may be described as a sonnet sequence with lyric variations. It is marked by phrases of unusual beauty and discloses genuine poetic power. Whether by design or otherwise, the hero of the poem is revealed as one to whom a truly happy marriage would be psychologically impossible.

These three representative extracts are taken from "A Gathering of Flowers," appearing in "Unstrung Beads, Prose and Poetry from the Punjab," [8] by Puran Singh:

"I am the bee that gathers honey from the rocks," said the Violet.

"We are the braids of the village milkmaids that do not know the art of self-adornment," said the Wistarias.

"We are the camp-fires of the shepherd boys," said the Marigolds.

Still another anthology comes from the assembling shop of that busiest of anthologists, Robert Frothingham. It is called "Songs of the Sea and Sailors' Chanteys," [9] and is properly full of lyrics and ballads about ships and sailors, winds and waves. There are enough good things in the collection to entitle the book to its inch of foot-room on the cabin shelf.

[8] Unstrung Beads, Prose and Poetry from the Punjab. By Puran Singh. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.

[9] Songs of the Sea and Sailors' Chanteys. Compiled by Robert Frothingham. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1.75.

The New Books

FICTION

DEVIL WOLF (THE). By Norma Schinke. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston. $2.

A heroine whose personal philosophy is much stressed and who, from occupying the chair of philosophy at a college, turns readily to a love affair with a romantic masked bandit. A bandit who is in reality a titled Briton with a bad heart, indulging in hold-ups and bank robberies by way of mental distraction. A tale of mystery and adventure, dished up sentimentally with the livelier condiments missing and soaked in sugar syrup.

GREEN BAY TREE (THE). By Louis Bromfield. The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. $2.

Mr. Louis Bromfield, with much detail that is effective, much that is admirable, has developed in "The Green Bay Tree" the parallel careers of two sisters, Lily and Irene Shane. Both inherit their temperament from a passionate and dissolute father. Irene, distrusting the world, men, and herself, becomes a fanatical devotee, and finally a Carmelite nun. Lily, gently, gracefully, and discreetly lawless, follows her impulses, most of which are good; but the virtue that used to be called virtue is not hers. Not an evil woman, not a light woman, it is not in her to be steadfast in love. With wealth, beauty, and winning manners to aid her and a timely removal to France while still young and unmarried, she is accepted there with her son for the widow she is not, and at the end of her career, after another episode or two, has become the wife of an elderly member of the French Cabinet. Humorous, kindly, generous, courageous, elegant, sophisticated, and, except when she is swept by passion, amazingly mistress of herself, admiration for this charming woman is so clearly expected that to dissent, to find her unsatisfying because of a fundamental lack, seems almost a crudity to apologize for—as if one had ventured unbecomingly to criticise the articulation of a living lady's skeleton. Still—but no doubt we are old-fashioned. Krylenko, the strike leader, and other subsidiary characters, French and American, are firmly and vividly drawn. An able but not a pleasing novel.

GUILT. By Henry James Forman. Boni & Liveright, New York. $1.75.

The lover of mystery stories rather resents the manner in which "Guilt," advertised as a super-mystery tale, is carefully explained to be the work of a "serious" novelist who has temporarily turned aside from more important themes to write it. Why the implied condescension? Granted that a good mystery tale is not the highest form of literary art, still it is a good thing. To produce it requires peculiar gifts, not often possessed by the more serious novelist. The very opposite of condescension—a certain humorous humility, perhaps—would seem the more becoming attitude for the serious writer experimenting with a lighter and alien medium. Such may, for all we know, be Mr. Forman's personal attitude. "Guilt" is not a super-story; it does not equal one or two of the season's mystery stories by authors whose specialty they are; nevertheless it is absorbing, intricate, and exciting, with as many false clues as usual, and an unusual conclusion.

WITHOUT GLOVES. By James B. Hendryx. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.

One may be without unmanly prejudice against left jabs, right hooks, and biffs on the jaw—one may have appreciated Cashel Byron, Rodney Stone, and less famous "pugs" who have found their way into literature—and yet find it difficult to wallow through the slough of fixed fights, frame-ups, double crossings, and underworld sordidness of the first third of Mr. Hendryx's novel "Without Gloves." The story is of the redemption, through the demands of the great timberlands for hard work and courage in emergencies, with a promise of wholesome success, of a prize-fighter who started on the East Side of New York with no morals and a yellow streak. Its hero, even when he comes clean and does heroic deeds, is scarcely an engaging literary acquaintance.

VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE. By E. F. Benson. The George H. Doran Co., New York. $2.

Stories of the supernatural and the terrible. The themes are frightful enough to cause shudders; the treatment in the two or three which we have read is not sufficiently clever to give them first-class rank in their field. It is a difficult type of story, and needs a master.

BIOGRAPHY

CALVIN COOLIDGE. By M. C. Hennessy. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $1.75.

It was inevitable that this book should be written, with Mr. Coolidge's probable nomination for the Presidency impending; and Mr. Hennessy, for many years Washington correspondent of the Boston "Globe," appears to be the proper man to do it.

But, with the best will in the world, there seems but little he can say concerning the singularly taciturn man who to-day stands at the head of the Nation. A New Englander of the old type in birth, education, and character, there is little that is remarkable in his life. The author recounts briefly Mr. Coolidge's career as Mayor of Northampton, State Senator, and Governor of Massachusetts, and his nomination to the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Mr. Harding. Governor Coolidge's firm stand during the Boston police strike raised him high in the estimation of the country, 70,000 of his fellow-citizens having taken the trouble to write to him commending his course, and though efforts have been made to belittle his action at that time, the general opinion is in his favor. Mr. Coolidge is much in the public eye of course, and his picture, with its firmly closed mouth, is rapidly displacing that of Governor Smith surrounded by his family, and also that of Mayor Hylan, clad in a tasteful bathing suit, disporting himself in the surf at Palm Beach.

JOHN MARTIN, PAINTER: HIS LIFE AND TIMES. By Mary L. Pendered. With Illustrations. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

John Martin, an English painter who was ranked by a critic of his own day as "among the greatest geniuses of all time" but is now almost forgotten, was a prophet of the vast spectacles of the movies. His most celebrated canvas was

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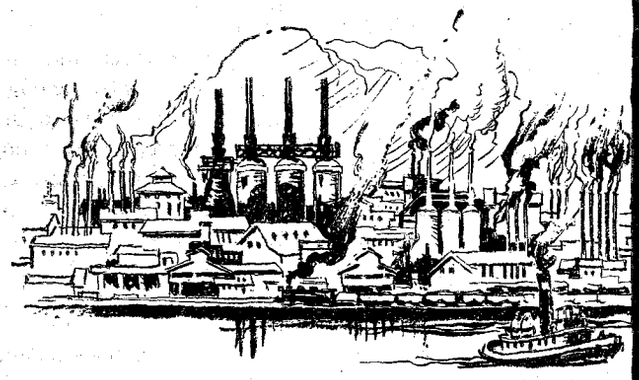

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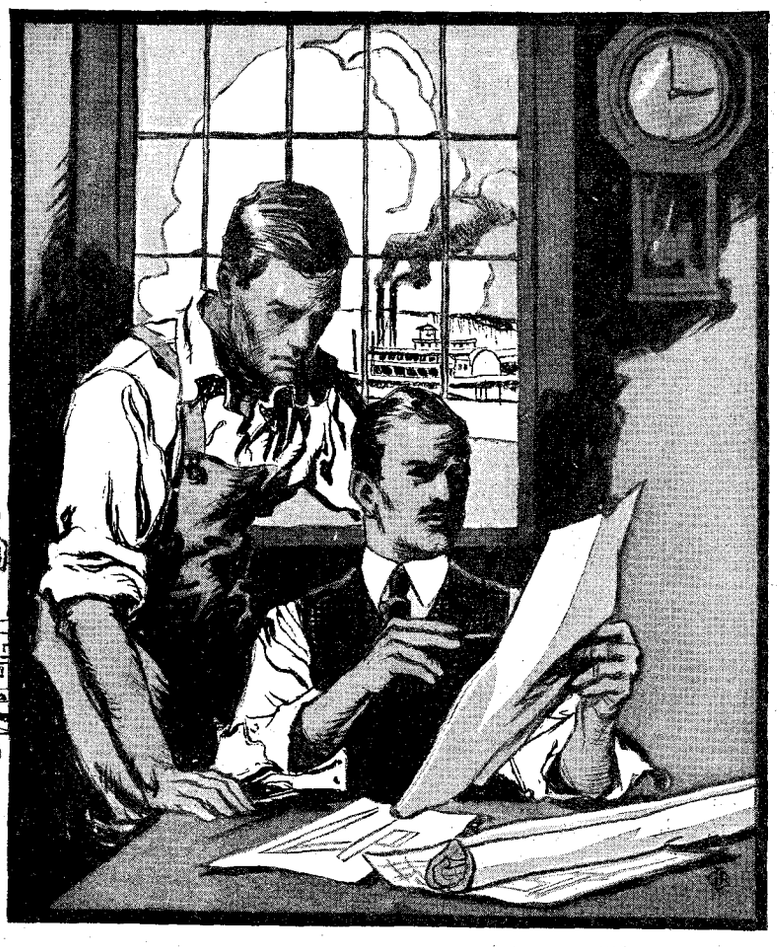

Putting a new idea to work

ABOUT twenty-five years ago two young men were running a little sheet metal business near one of the docks along the Ohio River in Cincinnati. They were corrugating galvanized sheet metal for roofing and siding and also forming gutters, leaders, and downspouts.

Then said one of the men, "Here we are trying to build up a high-grade business, but we get our sheets from one plant, they are galvanized in another, and we finally form them. If we expect to build up a quality sheet metal business, we must bring all these activities under one roof. And if we expect to get the quality we want, we must make our own steel and have our own mills to roll the sheets and galvanize them before forming."

Here, then, was a new idea—the consolidation and co-ordination of different processes—and they began to lay plans. They secured a little capital, bought rolling mill equipment, and started a small steel works and sheet mill at Middletown, Ohio. In this mill they melted the iron, rolled it into bars, then into sheets. The sheets were then galvanized and corrugated into roofing, siding, guttering, leaders and downspouts.

Time went on. The business grew. Gradually ore mines were secured, blast furnaces were built, coal mines and coke ovens were also brought under control. The old plant was enlarged and a much bigger new plant built.

Today that little plant which was started almost twenty-five years ago is an organization representing $70,000,000—the largest manufacturer of special analysis iron and steel sheets in the world. It represents the development and unfolding of the idea for a quality product that came to two men while they were working in their little shop alongside the Ohio River docks.

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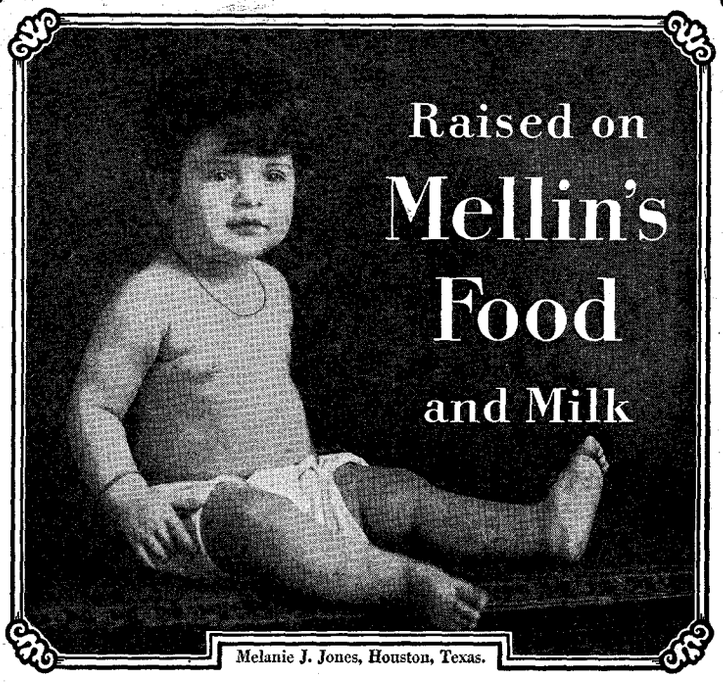

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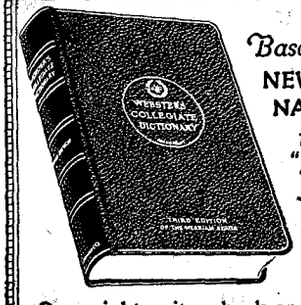

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"Belshazzar's Feast," a real Griffith conception. The story of his life is entertainingly but somewhat diffusely told in this book.

LIFE OF SIR WILLIAM CROOKES (THE). By E. E. Fournier d'Albe. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $7.50.

The author of this book considers Crookes "the very type and symbol of English science at its best," and goes on to say that "his career embodies the emergence of the scientific man as a force in English life." For the great chemist did not belong to the governing class; he was no linguist and had no university education. But he was a keen fighter, preferring as his enemies those of the human race and enlisting all his knowledge and skill against cattle plague and cholera when these pests were raging in England. He studied disinfectants and sewage disposal, "leaving a mark on his generation in the shape of a substantial reduction of the death rate."

In 1861 he discovered a new element which he called thallium, triumphantly establishing its nature in the face of the opposition that usually accompanies the attempt to establish any scientific discovery.

In 1870 he became deeply interested in Spiritualism and tried to apply scientific methods of investigation to its manifestations, and this interlude in his life is dealt with sympathetically by Sir Oliver Lodge in his preface. But Crookes did not feel justified in sacrificing more years to such fruitless investigations, and so closed that chapter in his life. This is but a bare outline of an interesting biography of a brilliant man and learned scientist, whose services to mankind in his chosen profession were great. He died in 1919 at the age of eighty-seven.

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

ENCHANTED AISLES. By Alexander Woollcott. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.50.

Mr. Woollcott, until a few weeks ago dramatic critic of the New York "Herald," is now of the "Sun." His enthusiasms are genuine and sound; his dislikes are described in such amusing fashion that the reader can only complain because he does not include more of them in this book. What he writes is interesting, readable, inviting—and that is refreshing when so many critics think it essential to be ponderous and cryptic; are afraid to make their writing enjoyable because of a notion that to be entertaining is to lack thought. There is today so much floundering in psychological deeps by those who go down far—and come up muddy.

Mr. Woollcott writes of Bernhardt, of Charlie Chaplin, of Professor Copeland (he has actually read that best of all college stories, Flandrau's "Diary of a Freshman"), of Mrs. Fiske, Irving Berlin, and others. There is only one flaw in his delightful book—he devotes some part of it to one or two of New York's Three Over-Praised Ladies. There are persons who believe there is too much log-rolling among the writers in the New York press; that they are constantly boosting one another's books. We think that this is unjust; if praise is awarded to the work of friends, the friendship has resulted from the praise in many instances, not the praise from the friendship. But it would be a glorious thing if somebody would lead Mr. Woollcott, Mr. F. P. Adams, Mr. Broun, and a few others into a lonely part of Central Park and enforce upon them a solemn pledge to abstain for one year from mentioning the names of Miss Edna Ferber, Miss Neysa McMein, and (*ach, Gott!*) Miss Edna St. Vincent Millay.

REALITIES AND SHAMS. By Rev. Principal L. P. Jacks. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $1.50.

This book is a collection of seventeen short essays prompted, the author says, "by reflection on the course of events during the last nine years," and it is needless to say, it is full of wise sayings upon which it would do us good to reflect. Take, for instance, "A Soliloquy on Voting," in which the author boldly says that the insignificance of the vote

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as a means of human progress will never be fully realized until everybody who wants it gets it. He also states that the arts wither because the life, energy, and faith they require are all drained off into politics and legislation. In "Realities and Shams," the essay which gives the volume its title, he speaks admiringly of Carlyle, deploring the fact that he is so little read by the present generation and saying that the cause of many of our present anarchies is Sham; the cure Reality. "The harvest of calamity foreseen by Carlyle as the certain consequences to states, nations, and societies of turning their backs on Reality and committing their fortunes to the guidance of Sham, we have actually reaped and are still reaping."

The book is small in size but weighty in wisdom.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

WORLD'S LIVING RELIGIONS (THE). By Robert Ernest Hume. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.75.

Brief descriptions, in classified and tabular forms, of the eleven religions now living in the world. A small and convenient reference book.

MISCELLANEOUS

AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF KU KLUX KLAN, 1865–1877. By Susan Lawrence Davis. The American Library Service, New York. $3.50.

This is about the original Klan of reconstruction days. A better title for it would be "A Partisan History," for it is written from that view-point in which the study of history is regarded as a form of ancestor worship. Credit for honor or ability can hardly be given to any one unless it be shown that he is a "Southron." O. Henry burlesqued this kind of writing in his story of "The Rose of Dixie"—the imaginary magazine which he describes as reprinting one of Roosevelt's Presidential Messages, and announcing it as "by a prominent member of the Bulloch family of Georgia." Many other able and loyal Southern writers discarded, from the start, this narrow conception of loyalty. The book contains (page 172) one statement about the Union League which we think is false and unsubstantiated. While the book may be consulted for information—if consulted with caution—it seems by no means to have been written in the mood of an impartial historian.

ECHO DE PARIS. By Laurence Housman. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $1.

An imaginary conversation, supposed to take place in a Parisian café in 1899. The chief speaker is Oscar Wilde, and the author attempts to reconstruct from memory some of the charm of that famous conversationalist.

PHYSICAL EXERCISE FOR DAILY USE. By C. Ward Crampton, M.D. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $3.50.

An original and lively book on physical exercise for the average citizen. Not to teach you how to become a Sandow or a Dempsey, but how to get the maximum of happiness resulting from health. Amusing and useful illustrations.

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Books Received

FICTION

TEMPER. By Lawrence H. Conrad. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $2.

THREE STAGES OF CLARINDA THORBALD. By William T. Hamilton. Dorrance & Co., Philadelphia. $1.90.

TRAIL RIDER (THE). By George W. Ogden. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $2.

MISCELLANEOUS

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Some Russian Factories

By ARTHUR RUHL

This is not a study of Bolshevik theory. It is a picture of Bolshevik practice. Mr. Ruhl does not ask what makes the wheels go round, but how many wheels are there and how fast they are turning

EVERYBODY knew the Morosov cotton mill at Bogorodsk, near Moscow, in the old days. It was one of several huge mills owned by a family which had been in business for several generations. As a stranger in Russia in 1916 I visited it, just as one visited the Hermitage Gallery in Petrograd, or the Kremlin churches, or any other of the regular show places. It was a big modern mill, which made everything under the sun out of cotton, from thread to sheeting, and prints and cotton velvet and khaki. It had its own church and school, hospital, barracks for the workers and their families, sport field and lake; and the owner lived alongside in a handsome villa, exactly like any attractive Long Island country house.

It was as the guest of the owner that I went through the mill and spent a night in the villa in the pines; and later, in a book of Russian impressions, I wrote about Bogorodsk in a chapter called "A Russian Cotton King." It was, indeed, a veritable little kingdom in its way—buried in the country, almost sufficient unto itself, giving the owner, who had to look after the wants and needs of his twelve thousand "souls," half a dozen interesting avocations in addition to the main job of cotton making; and as he walked through it his workmen took off their caps and bowed gravely in the Russian fashion, and he, with similar gravity, lifted his hat too.

Ever since the October Revolution I had wondered what might have happened at Bogorodsk. In 1922 I tried to go to the mill, but could not get permission, and it was not until recently that I finally succeeded in going out from Moscow and spending the better part of a day there.

The plant was all there, undamaged, and running, so it looked at first glance, as usual. It had never stopped altogether, it appeared, but for three weeks since the Revolution. When at its lowest point, so I was told, only 20,000 of its 130,000 spindles were running. There were now 100,000. Of the 12,000 employees, 9,000 were now said to be working. Instead of working six hours one day and twelve the next, as they used to do, they worked six hours one day and ten the next—an average day of eight hours. The production, so I was told, was now about seventy per cent of what it used to be in the thread department, and in the weaving rooms about fifty per cent. The reasons given for this decrease in production were: (1) the difficulty of getting raw cotton; (2) the fact that the spare parts made since the Revolution in Russia are not as good as those formerly imported from abroad; and (3) that the housing conditions, due to the crowding of all sorts of people into the village since the Revolution, are bad and the workers' efficiency correspondingly lowered.

The New Ownership

MEANWHILE of course the original owners have been eliminated and the mill, like all the other Russian cotton mills, put under the direction of the Textile Trust. That is to say, the mill itself functions very much as before, with many of its former technical experts and superintendents and the greater part of its old employees; but the purchase of raw materials, the distribution of the finished product, and the general management of the whole industry, of which this one factory is a part, are in the hands of the more or less Government-controlled holding company which has its offices in Moscow.

The father of the family, a very quaint and simple old gentleman—an "Old Believer" in religion—still lived in the village of Bogorodsk. He had nothing to do with the direction of his former property, but was not molested, apparently, and even came now and then to the mill, so I was told, or to some of his former superintendents and asked practical questions—how much were they paying now for fuel, and did they get it as cheaply as they ought to, and so on. After all, it had been his life.

The son whose guest I had been seven years before was now working in the offices of the "trust" in Moscow. That is to say, he was one of the many Russians who have found a foothold for themselves under the new régime by lending it their technical knowledge. He also had nothing to do, directly, with the mill, and would not have dared to go there. That would have been regarded with suspicion, as a possible attempt at "counter-revolution."

Another member of the family, the actual owner, as I recall it, of the house in which I was a guest in 1916, was abroad at the time of the Revolution. Presumably, he was able to save more of his personal property than were those caught by the storm in Russia—such of it, at least, as was in the form of marketable securities abroad. He has an office in New York, and doubtless waits in the hope that sooner or later he may again have something to do with Bogorodsk.

His house is now a Children's Home. There is a kindergarten here for the workers' children, and dormitories in which children who are ill or recovering from illness can come and be well taken care of for a fortnight or so. It was clean and well run, apparently; there were the usual clay models, maps, and things made out of wood or paper; a little home-made theater. I had a sentimental wish to see the bedroom in which I had slept seven years before—a very attractive room, with a casement window opening on the lake, out of which I had taken a picture on awakening that morning, across lawn and flower-beds and water and woods to a glimpse of the mill itself, a quarter of a mile away. I slipped away from the party, who were more interested in the kindergarten downstairs, along the upper hall and opened the door. There was nobody in the room now; the furniture had been changed, and there were now seven or eight little children's beds.

The so-called "director" in all the nationalized Russian factories nowadays is generally a workman, who may, or may not, know much about the technical side of the business. It would be more accurate to call him a "political director," generally, for it is his job to see that the Communistic morale of the mill is not weakened and that, in general, no non-party person or persons tries to "put anything over." When you visit a factory, first having obtained permission from the executive offices of the "trust" controlling that particular industry, you pay your respects to this more or less political director. You shake hands with him and exchange a few words—very

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much as a war correspondent presents himself at division headquarters before being passed on to regimental headquarters nearer the firing line—and are turned over to the technical director, who is generally a man of quite another type. The latter really knows the business. He may even have been inherited from the old régime, and, so far as his day-to-day work goes, carry on as before.

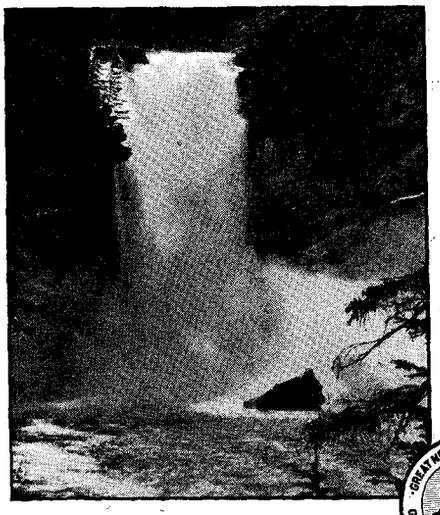
In this case the technical director (I had better speak of him as "superintendent," for there may have been another known by the first title) had come from a similar job in one of the other Morosov mills. He was an energetic man of the mechanical-engineer type, and, while politics were not mentioned one way or the other, he did not suggest a proletarian origin. We had luncheon with him and his wife, at their house in the row of cottages set apart for the technical and administrative personnel, and he went with us through the mills. The luncheon was good and well served by a capable maid, host and hostess were suave and agreeable, and the general atmosphere of the establishment in no wise different from what one would have found in the same house in the old days.

Several carriages drawn by beautiful horses and driven by old-fashioned coachmen in padded blue coats with red silk sleeves (the former private carriages, doubtless, of the Morosovs) were at the superintendent's disposal, and we drove in them after luncheon to various parts of the mill settlement. The superintendent had his house-rent free, free electric light and water, a vegetable garden, and lived a very pleasant, busy life. There was no difference, in short, between his life now and what it would have been before the Revolution, except that he was now in a labor "category" and could not receive more than about $125 or $150 a month. Formerly, one supposes, such a man might have received $10,000 a year. In other words, as long as he stayed at the mill and functioned as a *worker*, he lived just as well as before. The difference was that he could not save much money for travel or luxuries or pile up a fortune.

Left-Overs from the Revolution

SEVERAL of the walls and fences about the works were decorated with revolutionary mottoes of the kind seen everywhere in Russia nowadays, and there was one lurid fresco representing a group of heroic workmen being shot down by a capitalistic firing squad. The picture was several years old, apparently. Otherwise the buildings were unchanged. On the sports' field boys were hard at a game of football, and on a little open-air stage, near by, some of the girls were playing a piano. One of my companions, a Moscow Communist, was quite enchanted with this spectacle, and, unaware that I had seen the same field in 1916, naïvely tried to explain that it was all a result of the Revolution. Very likely the workers use the field now with a greater sense of ownership than they did before. This state of mind, the feeling that "this is *our* Russia now, *we* are running the show," is one of the facts of present-day Russian life. It carries people through much material discomfort and is a genuine accomplishment of the Revolution. But it is only fair to the former private owners to recall that the field itself was originated and laid out by them.

As we went through the spinning and weaving rooms old employees, middle-aged or elderly men who had acted as technical superintendents of the various departments in the old days and still acted as such, shook hands with us and took us through their sections. They were immensely interested at the sight of foreigners, especially Americans, and in their wistful questions, shouted out when opportunity offered above the roar of the machines—"I suppose you have a very good life in America. Is everything



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there just the same?"—one felt the moral loneliness and isolation of men who, however they might have found a temporary foothold in this strange new world, still belonged psychologically in the old, and were only living along, a good deal like shipwrecked sailors on a raft, not knowing what the next day would bring forth.

The representatives of the Workers' Committee who accompanied us, in particular one very energetic woman, formerly a simple worker in the mill, were of quite another state of mind. They were brisk and sure. The new order was *their* order. Their eyes were looking ahead instead of back, and they had no qualms nor doubts. And this state of mind was understandable enough. This woman, for instance; formerly she was a mere cog in the process of manufacturing cotton, and but for a very unexpected chance would always have remained such. Now she was working, not merely for her bread, but for the interests of others, with her brain and imagination. She had a portfolio under her arm, like all good Communists; she went to meetings, helped to decide disputes between the workers and the factory management, considered questions of housing, sanitation, the work in the Children's Home.

Whether the matters which so fascinated her were better ordered now than in the old days is part of a question I shall not attempt to answer here. So far as she, personally, was concerned, there was no question that the Revolution had been a "success." In the name of the proletariat she had stepped up and out of the proletariat class.

We did not have time to visit the dormitories, but were told that the living conditions of the workers were, as a rule, worse than before. Formerly part of the workers lived in the mill barracks and part in the village. The Revolution had brought all sorts of people into the latter —Jewish traders; city workers who, in the time of starvation, and even now, with Moscow so overcrowded, felt that they would be better off in the country; all sorts, uprooted by the war and civil war. As a result, everybody was crowded and uncomfortable.

Lower Wages

HERE, as everywhere else in the Russian factories, so far as I am aware, the wages were less than those paid before the Revolution—less actually in gold, and still less in purchasing value. I had no chance, naturally, to talk at length with any of the workmen. From a word here and a word there, and what I have learned from other sources, it would appear that their attitude toward the present régime is a good deal determined by their age. The older people, those who have worked at the same job for twenty or thirty years (and there are plenty of such in the Russian factories), do not like the new order. They mourn the vanishing of the good old times, and recall how cheap things used to be, and how plenty. They think the younger generation irreligious and going to the bad generally. The younger crowd, on the other hand, are sustained by all sorts of hopes and new ideas. They have the "revolutionary psychology." And this, with its new sense of freedom, its constantly repeated phrases suggesting that a victory has been won, a new strength achieved, carries them through the perfectly obvious and real difficulties and discouragements which surround them. They are not noticeably discontented. If the Revolution has not yet brought

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them much good, they still believe that it will do so.

What I have said about the former Morosov mill would apply, roughly, to the Prokoorov mill in Moscow—another famous Russian cotton mill, also the property for many generations of a wealthy family. Here, again, the plant itself was intact and the quality of the product apparently unlowered. Of the 7,500 employees formerly here, 6,500 were now said to be working. The production was about fifty per cent of normal. The director was a big, gentle, intelligent-appearing man, who had been a worker in the mill formerly and had served on some sort of shop-committee, but had never had any previous administrative experience. He had been a Social Revolutionist before the Revolution, but was now a good "party" man. A large part of the workers and of the technical personnel was unchanged. The wages were about sixty per cent, in gold, of what they were before the Revolution. On the other hand, the employees had certain advantages in the matter of hours, of school and hospital and vacation privileges. Nearly all the goods manufactured were sold to the Government, which had, so it was generally understood, to make up an annual deficit.

I went through the mill with a group of foreign observers, most of them members of the Third Internationale. There was one little bulldoggy Cockney from South Africa, a very earnest and aggressive little spectacled man of the "sea-lawyer" type, very fond of argument and "reasoning" and asking with great pertinacity entirely unimportant questions. When we saw first one house formerly lived in by the private owner and then another, the first a Workmen's Club now, and the other a Children's Home, he said: " 'Ee probably 'ad as many 'ouses as 'ee could get wives to fill 'em, and as many wives as 'ee 'ad money to buy. 'Ouses come easy under slave labor, as was shown in your own South and we see in South Africa to-day."

Another of our party, a sharp-eyed Jew from New York, himself an employer at home, in commenting on the work of the "trust" in which the Prokoorov and other cotton mills were combined, said that "nobody with any sense would try to manufacture anything in Russia at present without being in close co-operation with the Government. You've got to have the Government to get your market. Otherwise you'd never have any buyers."

We went through a well-run hospital, with a busy prescription department and ambulatory, and a maternity ward in a separate building. These things were simply carried on from the old days, and were not new. I was struck with the apparent air of contentment in the part of the works we went through—the smiles, the easy-going manner of the working people. Such a notion may be based on little or nothing, or be the result merely of the observer's own mood at the moment, but I had it, nevertheless.

Chocolate Creams and Rubbers

THE great Treoogolnik ("Three-cornered") Rubber Works, in Petrograd, is another of the well-known Russian factories which is still intact and now more or less successfully in operation. It was started by Americans half a century or more ago, and later taken over by international capital. There were something like 15,000 employees before the Revolution, and about 9,000 when I visited the mill. It was turning out all sorts of rubber goods, from ordinary goloshes to automobile tires. The difficulty here was partly getting the raw material itself (still more, doubtless, the money to pay for it), and partly the lack of a market. For, while half the people one sees in Moscow and Petrograd are sloshing along with wet feet, the Treoogolnik storerooms were full of rubbers. The public simply haven't the money to buy.

I had always supposed that rubbers were made somewhat after the fashion of chocolate creams—a cloth shoe dipped in melted rubber. Nothing of the sort. The rubber is not melted, but rolled and kneaded after the fashion of bread dough, and then spread very thin, like paste or printers' ink, on cloth. This "rubberized" cloth is then built up around a shoe "tree" into the shape of the finished rubber. When the dozen or score strips of rubberized cloth have all been pasted together, the shoe is shellacked and put into an oven and baked or "vulcanized." The building up of all these bits of rubberized cloth into a smooth and well-shaped "rubber" calls for very deft and swift hand work, and a first-class rubber-maker at work is something to see.

One of the old hands, a husky woman who had worked herself up into the job of forewoman in this department, showed us how the thing was done. Starting with a shoe tree, a few strips of rubberized cloth, a roller, and paste made of rubber dissolved in benzine, she turned out a finished rubber (all but the vulcanizing) in a few minutes by the watch. It was delightful to see, as such deft craftsmanship always is. All her fellow-workers at the same table looked on with excitement, crazy to have a chance to show how clever *they* were. They had been in the factory for many years, most of them. I talked with one old fellow in the vulcanizing rooms who had been

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All this accumulated and latent skill, all the technical knowledge of the various superintendents (many of them unchanged from the old days), the big mill itself with all its ingenious and all but animate machines intact—that whole visit left one with something of the sense of excitement one feels while watching the horses trembling and straining and fidgeting behind the barrier just before a race. It seemed wonderful, in the first place, that so much had been left—had weathered through, somehow, the hurricane of revolution. And here the whole thing was—trained hands, technical knowledge, machines, and all, just waiting the word to go.

I lunched with the office force in a recently opened company dining-room. The food was good and cheap, as Petrograd prices go—soup, 5 cents; meat and potatoes, 15 cents; *ersatz* coffee, with sugar and milk, 3 cents; fancy cakes, 5 cents. There was no general dining-room for the "hands," as I understood it, but they were going to start one. There was a reading-room, open to all—books, papers, and the usual Red banners and Communistic mottoes found in such places since the Revolution. Here, as everywhere else, the workmen were receiving lower wages than before the Revolution. The old fellow who had worked in the vulcanizing room for so long—the only one with whom I had a chance to exchange more than a word—growled good-naturedly about his wages and things in general. "And when you get it, what can you buy for it?" he demanded.

The Russian Riddle

It is the question which faces every Russian to-day, and none more insistently than the peasant, who makes up the bulk of the Russian people, and on whom, rather than on factories, the immediate future of the country depends. To answer it, to give that word to go, for which these idle or slowly turning wheels are waiting, would be to settle the whole European question, beginning with Germany. The first step, that of producing enough to eat, Russia has already taken. There is enough to eat, roughly speaking, in Russia to-day, and something over for export. How the other steps are going to be taken, assisted by gradual modification of Bolshevik theories and the coming of foreign capital—if that is to be the course of development—is a riddle on which each may apply his powers of divination in his own way. I offer these notes of things seen recently in some of the larger Russian factories, without comment, for what they are worth.

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LOG CABINS, furnished. Electric lights, town water, fireplaces, 2 to 4 sleeping-rooms, living-room, kitchen, and bath. Among the pines, overlooking ocean. $150 to $275 season. Nickerson's Community Camps.

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MAINE

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Overlooking Beautiful Bay
Unusual opportunity, close city; prosperous farmers all around, close many popular resorts; good markets; productive loam fields, spring-watered pasture, apple orchard, berries; comfortable 12-room house, delightful view; barn, poultry house. To settle affairs $1,000 gets it. Immediate possession. Perley E. Priest, Room 6, Manning Block, Main St., Ellsworth, Me.

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FOR RENT pleasant, furnished farmhouse 7 rooms and bath. Eggs, milk, vegetables for sale on place. Room for auto. Address The Andrews Farm, 149 Marston Rd., Gardiner, Me.

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TO LET—At delightful small **seashore resort,** fully furnished 11-room cottage, close to wooded shore. Large, cool rooms, porches, open fireplace. $150 for season. Miss Grace P. Nash, Box 95, Harrington, Me.

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MAINE

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Seal Harbor and Mount Desert Island
MAINE
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Furnished camps, 35 acres, 3,300 ft. lake frontage; hotel, club, private. Sell part. WM. A. ANDREWS, 147 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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The house contains twelve rooms, three baths, lavatory, electric lights, and steam heat. There are on the property also a cottage, with bath and electricity, and a garage and cow barn. About two and a half acres of land afford ample room for garden. Many shade and fruit trees. Views of mountains and river. Address
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Heart of Adirondacks. Modern cottage, perfect condition, completely furnished. 5 master bedrooms, 2 sleeping-porches, 3 baths, 2 servants' bedrooms (4 beds), 5 fireplaces, living-room, dining-room, butler's pantry, kitchen, and servants' *dining-room.* Detached laundry, woodshed, icehouse. Garage, chauffeur's room. About six acres—brook, trees, lawn, mountain views. Close to Keene Valley Country Club. Au Sable Club (golf) 3 miles. Attractively priced. Apply Charles J. Hatfield, M.D., Montgomery Ave., Chestnut Hill, Pa., or *Duryee & Co.,* Saranac Lake, N. Y.

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Fully furnished. 8 and 10 rooms, sleeping-porches; bathrooms, hot and cold running water. Roofed docks, filled ice-house, 2 gasoline launches, 2 rowboats. 200 feet lake front. Best location on Lake George. 1,631, Outlook.

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Near Plattsburg. 4 miles south, 2 miles Lake Champlain. Ideal modern residence. 10 rooms, 2-car garage, hard road, open country. For sale, $4,500. E. L. Taylor, Plattsburg, N. Y.

119-Acre Farm 18 miles from Poughkeepsie. High and healthful, fine hunting. 9-room house, good barn, accommodations for 20 cows. 1,281, Outlook.

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"Viewcrest," Stamford, N. Y.
7 acres, large colonial house, all improvements, well furnished, garage, orchard, tennis court, croquet ground, near railroad station, spring water, hot and cold in bedrooms, hard floors, electric lights, all conveniences, viewpoint of Catskills, 2,000 feet high. A. G. REEVES, 165 B'way, Manhattan, N. Y.

White Plains, N. Y. For rent May 1 to Oct. 1. Comfortable, homelike, furnished house, all improvements, gas, electric light, telephone, 8 rooms, bath; lot 100x100, lawn, garden, fruit, garage, shade trees. Address OWNER, 200 Chatterton Parkway.

TWILIGHT PARK COTTAGE For Rent
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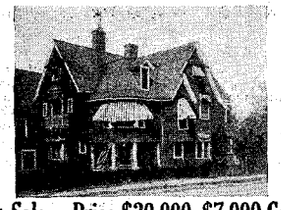
Real Estate

NEW YORK



For Sale—Price $20,000, $7,000 Cash
Lot 50x150, with 50x50 el.
North Yonkers
Garden, croquet ground. On Park Ave. trolley. Ten rooms besides sleeping-porches and laundry. Two bathrooms, back and front stairs. Gas and electricity. Corner lot, good light and air. Write or phone owner for appointment to view.
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TO RENT. On Trout Lake, three miles from Bolton Landing, on Lake George
Furnished throughout. 3 bedrooms, large living-room with stone fireplace, dining-room, kitchen, and bathroom. Wood, ice, and rowboat included. Terms moderate. For full particulars address 1,149, Outlook.

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To Let Bungalow at **Prudence Island, R.I.**
IN NARRAGANSETT BAY. Apply J.D. Sawyer, 16 Warren Ave., Pawtucket, R.I.

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Land suitable for Autoist **Parking Camp.** Grove, brook. Near Inn. Dr. GEE, Brandon, Vt.

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10 Acres with 900 feet Shore Front
On Lake Champlain, south of Burlington
Large 2-story house, 7 bedrooms, dining, living room, and kitchen, wide verandas. Also cottage, 3 bedrooms, dining, living room, kitchen. 2-car garage, private dock, rowboat, canoe. Completely furnished, blankets, linen, and silver. House, garage, and 6 acres for sale at $20,000, or rent $1,200 season. Cottage rent only $400 season. Photographs on request. C. F. Wicker, 142 S. E. Eighth St., Miami, Fla.

FOR SALE—ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN, CHARLOTTE, VT., near BURLINGTON
2 furnished cottages, 10 and 7 rooms; fireplaces; icehouses, garages, boats, 2 and 1 acres. Safe shore for children. $3,700 and $2,000. Mrs. C. A. AUSTIN, 294 Reynolds Terrace, Orange, N. J.

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Lake Champlain, To Let Attractive summer home—furnished. 7 rooms and bath, screened porches; large lawn, fine shade, vegetable garden if requested in time for planting. Views on request. MAPLE RIDGE FARM, Grand Isle, Vt.

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Real Estate

VERMONT

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WANTED—Competent, trustworthy person to assist mother in care of two boys, four and seven years, and do upstairs work. Write Mrs. William Hobbs, 103 Main St., Binghamton, N. Y.

WANTED—Competent, reliable woman to do cooking and assist with housework in family of four. Write Mrs. William Hobbs, 103 Main St., Binghamton, N. Y.

WANTED—Housemother for department of girls 13 to 16 years old in a Protestant institution. Interview required. State age and experience in first letter. 4,832, Outlook.

MOTHER'S HELPER — Refined young woman in home near New York, care one child school age and convalescing mother. State references and wages. 4,856, Outlook.

WANTED — Well educated young lady, Protestant, under thirty, as resident helpful companion to an elderly lady, deaf, living quietly in New York. Personal interview necessary. Charge of marketing, mending, writing letters. Distinct voice for reading aloud. Salary sixty dollars. Address, giving full references and qualifications, 4,860, Outlook.

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DIETITIAN— Manager of college boarding department desires change. Twelve years in present place. Only first-class proposition considered. 4,846, Outlook.

REGISTRAR or adviser of women in small college. Experience, ability, initiative. Excellent references. 4,851, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Business Situations

EXPERIENCED woman desires position as buyer and caterer in hotel, club, tea-room, or institution. Ten years' experience. Address 4,824, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED interviewer, free to travel as desired, offers services to high class school, expenses and salary or per diem. Include offer first letter. Reference Amble. 4,829, Outlook.

YOUNG MAN, college senior, desires to act as secretary and general aide-de-camp to gentleman or family traveling in Europe this summer. French, typewriting, shorthand. References. 4,837, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, energetic, experienced, would like position in tea room. 4,853, Outlook.

YOUNG lady of refinement and experience desires secretarial position in girls' private school next fall. 4,847, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED male secretary-stenographer seeks connection. Travel not objectionable, but not essential. 4,845, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

YOUNG Englishwoman as companion or secretary. Highly educated, good appearance, widely traveled, secretarial training, practical nursing experience, good packer, excellent seamstress. Congenial association with superior family more important than salary. 4,804, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED managing housekeeper, companion. Position of trust desired by Southern lady. References. 4,815, Outlook.

ATTENDANT-companion, male, 32, English, refined. Prefer travel. 4,834, Outlook.

WANTED, by refined middle-aged woman, position as companion-housekeeper in small family where other help is kept. 4,833, Outlook.

CAPABLE woman of refinement desires position supervising care of home and children. 4,838, Outlook.

COLLEGE SENIOR as companion-tutor to boys traveling in Europe coming summer. West Point experience. Uses good French. References. 4,836, Outlook.

WIDOW, middle-aged, accustomed to managing home and servants and fond of young people, to keep house for widower. 4,855, Outlook.

PHYSICIAN'S widow desires position as housekeeper or companion. References required and given. Address Lancaster, Mass. P. O. Box 65.

WANTED, by Protestant woman, position as nurse, chaperon, housemother or charge of motherless children. School preferred. 8666 108th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

SMITH College graduate, '22, high school teacher during winter, wishes position as chaperon or tutor to young girls traveling during summer. 4,859, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, university graduate, desires summer position as companion-secretary or companion-tutor. Will travel. Proficient in French, Spanish, and Italian. References. Address 4,857, Outlook.

HOUSEKEEPER desires a position where servants are employed. Competent. Will be disengaged May 1. 4,841, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED woman, 2½ years in present position, free June 1. Managing housekeeper, club director, or assistant to executive. References. 4,842, Outlook.

COMPANION-housekeeper. Capable, experienced. Nominal salary in refined home. References exchanged. 4,843, Outlook.

COMPANION, chaperon, tutor. Young woman teacher desires summer position. Will travel. References. 4,844, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

GOVERNESS. YOUNG girl desires position for summer; understands children. References. 4,826, Outlook.

NURSERY governess, seamstress, experienced, American Protestant, wishes position to assist mother or take entire charge children over three. Satisfactory New York, Florida references. Address Governess, E. 345 20th Ave., North, St. Petersburg, Florida.

NURSERY governess, experienced, well educated, refined, unusually successful with children, desires position by May 20. Excellent references. 4,833, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED teacher desires position as teacher of textiles and hand-loom weaving or in textile laboratory. 4,840, Outlook.

SENIOR at Wesleyan University desires position as tutor during summer; will travel. For references and further information write to Mr. Ashton Roberts, Psi Upsilon House, Middletown, Conn.

CULTURED young lady desires position as governess or secretary. Well educated. Will travel. References. 4,850, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED teacher desires position during summer as governess. Music, expression. Highest references. 4,849, Outlook.

COLLEGE junior wants summer work as tutor or athletic director or both. Best references given. 4,852, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of $10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

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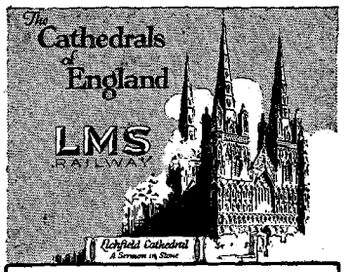

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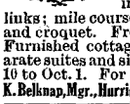

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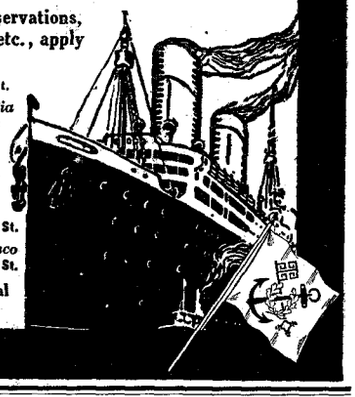

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By the Way

THE editor of the Osborn (Missouri) "Enterprise" has troubles in his house as well as in his office. Listen!

"Ding, blast, hang our port-side yardarm! We were just about to recover from an attack of normalcy. We had pulled through a real winter in fair shape. In fact, we thought we were sitting pretty. But a robin or two hopped across our front yard the first of the week and our better three-fourths saw it (or them). We lost hope. We felt cold and nervous-like and tried to think of something brilliant to say. But we suddenly became dumb.

"We knew she had seen those robins! And we knew what was coming. And it did. But the sad part of it is that it is too cold to sit on the creek bank and we can't find a worm anywhere.

"Just why an innocent little robin always suggests house-cleaning is more than we can fathom. But it always does."

The "Journal" of the American Medical Association quotes the following sentence from the New York "Evening Post" with this explanatory heading—"The Horse that Wore Glasses:"

Nobody mentioned that Dr. Grayson rode every foot of the way at his chief's side and sometimes guided the President's horse when his spectacles were coated with ice.

In the March number of the "Mentor" an Indian, Chief Long Lance, gives us what is called "a typical Indian joke:"

George Brass, Cree interpreter for Polley Agency, Saskatchewan, was, he says, interpreting a sermon for the Anglican missionary of that Agency. The missionary was a Cockney Englishman, who took extreme liberties with his h's. In this particular sermon he quoted: "Do not be afraid; (h)it is I." George interpreted it thus: "Akkah — waye — kesakeshew — pukama — oskeesikook" ("Don't be afraid; hit him in the eye"), accentuating the word "pukama" (hit) by banging his fist into the palm of his hand.

The "cold wall" is a name given to the boundary in the North Atlantic Ocean between the cold Arctic water and the warm tropical water of the Gulf Stream. "Off the Tail of the Grand Banks," a Hydrographic Office report says, "these two waters abut on each other with remarkable distinctness. Not only is there a noticeable temperature difference on either side of this wall, but there is a striking change of color, the Arctic side of the wall being an olive or bottle green, while the Gulf Stream is indigo blue. In winter the drop in temperature when entering the area of mixed waters may be as much as 22 degrees in less than a ship's length."

"The meteorological phenomenon of chief interest in connection with the above cited facts," the report continues, "is the persistence of a blanket of fog over the area of cold water north of the 'cold wall.' The fact that the region most infested by bergs is also the region that is enveloped in fog for a large percentage of the time, greatly increases the danger of collision with ice." Vessels approaching this danger zone are now supplied with the very latest developments in the ice situation by the Ice Patrol, by radio broadcast twice daily.

Contrary to the popular impression, the report states that the presence of an iceberg has no appreciable effect upon the temperature of the water immediately surrounding it. Nor can any appreciable change of air temperature be detected, as a rule, near a berg. Submarine microphones have attained a certain measure of success in locating the position of bergs, but they still constitute a dangerous menace.

A subscriber sends us the following from the "News Muse" column of the Buffalo "Express:"

At the home of the Bookmillers
The enthusiastic Roy
And his good wife proudly welcome
The arrival of a boy.
Growing in the light of virtues,
Which redeeming traits adorn,
Children, eighty-five sons, three daughters—
To this couple have been born.

The next to the last line should read, of course—

Children eight—five sons, three daughters—

A very ingenious conundrum of the "unguessable" sort is sent in by a subscriber for By the Way readers to whet their wits against. It is copied, she says, from an old note-book:

A hundred and one by fifty divide,
And then, if a cipher be rightly applied
And your computation agreeth with mine,
The answer will be one taken from nine.

The answers to conundrums recently published in this column are:

March 5: Princes, princess. Needless, needles.

March 19: A.D., B.C. 26 cents.

March 26: Wonder.

April 2: A.M., A.D.; Adam, dam; damson: a dam.

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